INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 122- BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 21 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH

AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
26 May	Naldera x ..		16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Rawalpindi ..	Mantua* ..	10,916
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th May	Gurna ..	Straits, China and Japan.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	30th May
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21ts „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June
Kitano Maru	28th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Katori Maru	30th May
Atsuta Maru	13th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Tenyo Maru	13th June
Korea Maru	26th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay;
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

486-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY; Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928.		
23rd May	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
23rd „	Chakla ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,13,362
Reserve Funds	Rs.	20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL. LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montagomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar.
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product conspiring in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best. It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20415 for quotation

THE BEST PORTLAND CEMENT — CASTLE BRAND — THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD. TRADE MARK

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD

Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"FORWARD"

Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply at once to:—

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA

Look and See

If you are not a regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements, read them for a few days and you will be surprised at the opportunities these advertisements offer for profit.

Use "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements too when occasion requires.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS for Johnson's Inks and Gum in unrepresented Districts and Canvassers for Bombay. Liberal terms from JOHNSON & COMPANY, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 30442

WANTED—A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Zanana Hospital, Panna, Preferably Hindu. Private practice and quarters free. Pay Rs. 100—20. Apply with testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Panna C. I. Via Sutna G. I. P. Railway.
A 30441

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS for a Printing Press. Those who can secure business need apply. Handsome Commission will be offered. Apply Box No. 2137 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R898

WANTED—Energetic and competent AGENTS in all parts of India and Burma to canvass orders for a largely circulated Legal periodical published at Madras on a monthly salary or Rs. 50-5-100 WITH A DECENT BONUS. CASH SECURITY Rs. 300 ESSENTIAL. For particulars apply to THE MANAGING PROPRIETOR. The Indian Law Times, 7/8 Mc'ean Street, George Town, Madras.
A 30436

MEDICAL

PRACTICAL REMEDY for WEAK MEMORY—Is your memory weak leading to failure in study or business? A strong memory is the key to assured success in life. To cultivate it, apply "P. B." C/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GET FREE SAMPLES of Swadeshi Silk and Endicloths; best for suitings and shirtings in fashionable designs: JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Silk Merchants, Ludhiana.
T R885

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—COTTON BALING PRESS.—Wanted to buy one 400 lbs. Cotton Baling Press with pumps in perfect working condition. Write to Box No. 2136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with prices and particulars.
N R891

LOANS.

WANTED TO GIVE A LOAN OF fifty thousand rupees on mortgage of immoveable property at moderate interest and on easier terms. Apply Box No. 2138, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L 4904

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Far superior to anything you can buy in the Bazaar. Strongly made and last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme.
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.
Strongly woven fabrics, that will stand any amount of hard wear and constant washing. Drills from As. 10 per yard. Ready made clothing—Achkans from Rs. 4|2 each. Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.
Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN
Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2|- Servieties to match. Size 24 ins. x 24 ins. Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.
Extraordinary value Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36 inches, from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTING.
In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard. You will be surprised at the wonderful wear there is in this fabric. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.
For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials and particulars of other qualities of Pyjama Suits.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.
WNPORE.
K1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED TILL 2ND JUNE, 1928.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free and Paying Boarders shall be filled up in June next from high caste Hindu students desirous of prosecuting their studies for Arts, Science and Commerce degrees.

(a) FREE BOARDERS:—According to the vacancies available, free boarders will be elected, who will be provided with board, lodging, clothes, books, College and University fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—A certain number will be kept as half-free boarders, who will pay in advance Rs. 125 per term in return for which they will be provided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:—Paying Boarders are provided with only board and lodging on payment of Rs. 150 per term. In respect of these boarders, the first term runs from 15th June, and the second term begins on 10th November, and ends on 15th April.

LAW and MEDICAL FUND:—A certain number of Scholarships will be awarded to Hindu students studying for Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students.

For printed forms of application and of rules and regulations, apply enclosing one anna postal stamp to the SECRETARY, G. T. CHARITIES, 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
30348

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of June, 1928, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham as Director in place of Mr. R. D. England (resigned).
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th June to the 28th June, 1928, both days inclusive.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1928.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future.
30444

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES OVER THE CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.

From 1st June, 1928, the first and second classes on the Murtajapur-Yeotmal and Murtajapur-Ellichpur Sections of the C. P. Railways will be abolished and one "Upper" class will be introduced. The third class remains as at present. On and from the same date revised fares on the following basis will be introduced over these sections.

Upper Class.. 12 pies per mile per ticket.
Third Class.. 5 pies per mile per ticket.

The following SPECIALLY REDUCED THIRD CLASS FARES will be charged to and from stations on the C. P. Railways as shown below:—

	Rs. a. p.
Between Dharwa Moti Bagh and Yeotmal	0 9 0
Between Anjangaon and Ellichpur	0 6 0
Between Anjangaon and Nowbagh	0 5 0
Between Murtajapur and via and Karanja	0 7 0
Between Murtajapur and via and Banosa	0 5 0

NOTE:—Upper class tickets will correspond with first and second class tickets and third class tickets with intermediate and third class tickets on the G. I. P. Railway.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 18th May, 1928.
30439

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, JEHANGIR WADIA BLDG., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 29th May, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1927.
2. To sanction the Declaration of Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd May to 5th June, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 7th May, 1928.
30438

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 53RD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1928, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort", for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1927.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1928, and to fix their remuneration, and

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 9th to 21st May, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th April, 1928.
30380

NOTICE.

WANTED.—For the Allahabad University—a LADY LECTURER in Sanskrit on Rs. 200—20—400 p.m. Applicants must have taken their M.A. degree in Sanskrit. Teaching experience and Research will be considered special qualifications.

Applications stating age, previous experience and qualifications (degree with the name of the University) accompanied by testimonials should reach the Registrar by the 30th June, 1928. Applicants already in service should apply through their employers.

The candidate selected will be appointed for a period of three years in the first instance and be required to contribute to the University Provident Fund.

Canvassing by any candidate either personally or through friends will be considered a disqualification.

A. JHA,
Offg. Registrar,
Allahabad University.
Senate House, Allahabad,
The 12th May, 1928.
30433

NOTICE

1. APPLICATIONS for admission to the I.A., I.Sc., B.Sc. and S.B.A. Classes should reach the Office on or before 22-5-1928; for J.B.A. Class on or before 12-6-1928; and F.Y.A. Class within a week from the date of the declaration of the S. L. C. Results.

2. Applications from the students, who have once failed at a examination, will be considered if there are vacancies in the classes.

3. All students, whether OLD OR NEW, must apply in the prescribed printed forms, which can be obtained either personally or by sending a stamped (one anna) envelope. Applications received otherwise or later than the date or dates fixed for the purpose will not be considered.

4. Students seeking admission to the I.Sc. Class should without fail give their marks in Mathematics and Physics.

5. Applicants, other than those for the F.Y.A. Class, whose cases are favourably considered, will be informed by the 5th June. Students, who were in the J.B.A. and J.B.Sc. Classes of this College, should consider themselves to have been admitted, but they are required to send in their application and the forms duly filled in.

6. College Fees:—The fee rate is Rs. 60 per term in addition to Rs. 7-8-0 for Gymkhana, Library, etc. Students, who were not in this College in the second term of 1927-28, will have to give Rs. 5 as Caution Money.

7. POSTAL MONEY ORDERS OR CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

8. Fees will be collected from the students in the Office as under:—

	June, 1928.	Time.
F.Y.A.	20-21.	11-30. a.m. to 1-15 p.m.
I.A.	22.	Do.
B.A.	25	Do.
I.Sc. & B.Sc.	26.	Do.

These dates are provisional. Fees once received will not be returned under any circumstances. F.Y.A. students will be informed individually on or about the 8th June of the dates, on which they have to pay in their fees. Students failing to pay in their fees on the dates fixed will lose their admissions.

9. Old as well as fresh students intending to have hostel accommodation in the term must apply in the prescribed form separately to the Hostel Superintendent before 15th June, 1928. Old students, who have not reserved their claims and failed to pay in their fees, will forfeit all claims to their rooms which will be held vacant and assigned to others.

V. B. DIVATIA,
I|C Principal,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
2th May, 1928.
30406

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT FOR OPEN GRAVITY RAPID FILTERS AT PUNTAMBA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the above work.

2. The prescribed tender form with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the filtration plant at Puntamba." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 10th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in "The Indian Trade Journal"

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th May, 1928.
30429

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF STEELWORK FOR ADDITION TO GANTRIES OF ELECTRIC LOCO ERECTING AND BOILER SHOPS AT PAREL.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork required for addition to gantries of Electric Loco Erecting and Boiler Shops at Parel.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10|- per set, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for steelwork for Electric Loco Erecting and Boiler Shops at Parel." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 21st May 1928.
30434

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2725 BALES SUPERIOR STAPLED COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auctoin THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 21st May, 1928, ait 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on Plot No. M. 178 the undermentioned bales of Cotton:—

2725 Bales (about) superior selected stapled Cotton such as Nizam Hyderabad, Punjab, American, Central Provinces, Berar and other qualities slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. Sanairam Joharmal.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

NO private offer will be entertained

A deposit of 50 per cent in CASH will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 27th May, 1928, at 10-30 in the morning at "12," Sarjant House, Barrow Road (Opposite B. E. S. and T. Office, Colaba Causeway).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Hussey as above her furniture and household articles made by Messrs. Windgate & Co., and others comprising:—

Upholstered Chesterfield Sofa and chairs, artistically designed book case, English occasional tables, carved Burmese and bridge tables, writing table with chair, writing cabinet and silver writing set, music cabinet, one artistically carved Kashmere screen, dining table and chairs, elegant cabinet, side board, dinner waggon, iron bedsteads Gent's and Lady's Almyrahs, dressing tables, small tables, wash hand tables, Indian carpets, electric fans, rich glassware and porcelain, superior plated and silver ware, artistic table and wall ornaments, water colours, engravings and prints, a lot of books including Times History of the War, History of the Nations, Customs of the World and 2 Volumes Hundred Popular Pictures.

Will be on view two days previous to sale. Catalogues from the undersigned. Terms:—25 per cent. deposit at the time of sale and balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1050 BALES COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Cotton Depot, Sewree on plot No. M194 and 198 in the Jetha of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., Ltd., by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in their Jetha:—

Very slightly damaged by Water, 28 Bales Cotton Dhulia Varangaon:
50 Bales Cotton Varangaon
37 Bales Cotton Banosha; Shegaon.
37 Bales Cotton Cambay (Broach).
153 Bales Cotton Shegaon.
13 Bales Cotton Sailu (Moghlai)
43 Bales Cotton Ellichpur.
49 Bales Cotton Barsi (Moghlai)
50 Bales Cotton Barwaha.
50 Bales Cotton Barwaha and Sanavad
549 Bales Cotton (Broach, C. P. No. 2), Moghlai Berars Khandeshi Central India, Bengal, slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 & 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1928, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed Bags of Wheat; Grain, Grain-sweepings; Iron Packages; Cotton seeds Gunny Bags; Machinery, etc., etc. and the following consignments.

1 Bale Burnt Yarn Booked under Mehsana to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 44 R. R. 78963 of 3|8|26 originally booked ex-Kishengarh to Mehsana Inv. 3 R. R. 870 of 17|2|26 consigned by H. H. Mills to selves.

2 Bales Burnt Yarn under Chanasma to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 3 R. R. 75926 of 31|7|26 originally booked ex-Kishengarh to Chanasma Inv. H R. R. 21490 of 17|2|26 consigned By H. H. Mills to selves.

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents

THIS WEEK

Jagtap Pictures' National Production

NARA KESARI

The Great Shri Shivaji and his Life Work.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NERBUDDA BRIDGE

Portion of the construction of the big Nerbudda Bridge on the G. I. P. which is expected to be opened on the 1st June will be shown at.

The Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

The film was taken by the kind assistance of Tata Construction Co., Ltd., Engineers and contractors interested in this kind of work are specially invited to see the film.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

SHIRLEY MASON

THE CHARMING WISP OF PERSONALITY

In

A Romance of Love, Crooks and a daring sacrifice.

LOVE BOUND

A story in which the sins of the father are visited on the first generation.

EMPIRE THEATRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ZANE GREY'S

"THE CALL OF THE CANYON"

WITH

Richard Dix
Lois Wilson
Marjori Daw

Better Answer.

"The Call of the Canyon"

And come along to the Western Thrill land, where a son of toil teaches a daughter of jazz the A. B. C. of living and loving.

Clean wholesome drama with deft comedy touches and capital contrasts between City and Country life!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

SATURDAY, 26th May at 9-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, 27th May at 6 P. M.

Two Concerts

By

Miss SUNDRABAI

The famous Songstress of Poona and Gramophone Fame

After a Record-Breaking Tour in Southern India.

A Treat for lovers of Indian Music.

Prices :—Rs. 1/8, Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and As. 9/- including Tax.

Plans at the Theatre, from Tuesday 22nd May

Presented By Madan Theatres Ltd.
At

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Eleanor Boardman

As a FLAPPER and a SCRAPER A Society debutante, hunting Thrills, trying out speeding, slumming and then!—The modern caveman.

In The

WAY OF A GIRL

WITH

WILLIAM RUSSELL

EDWARD THEATRE

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"The House Without a Key"

Just the film for those who seek mystery adventure and romance.

PATHE'S LATEST
AND
NEWEST SERIAL.
which has never been shown before in Bombay.
Featuring

ALLENE RAY
and
WALTER MILLER

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

1. Consumption of Indian Cotton in Mills in British India. (Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act).

	During March. 1928	1927.
Bombay Island	56,354	59,394
Ahmedabad	24,404	22,164
Bombay Presidency	93,860	94,169
Madras Presidency	15,464	14,991
United Provinces	13 035	17,284
Central Provinces and Berar	9,855	9,290
Bengal	7,083	7,957
Delhi	3,983	3,403
Rest of British India	998	1,267
Total for British India	144,278	148,361

1st Sept. to 31st March.
Bales of 400 lbs.

	1927-28.	1926-27.
Bombay Island	388 153	472,848
Ahmedabad	172,849	156,099
Bombay Presidency	658,639	723,942
Madras Presidency	108,898	105,667
United Provinces	102,056	120,411
Central Provinces and Berar	67,167	65,197
Bengal	51,684	72 837
Delhi	28,052	23,499
Rest of British India	6,837	7,591
Total for British India	1,023,263	1 699,151

2. Consumption of raw cotton in Mills in Indian States.

Name of State.	During March. 1928.	1927.
Hyderabad	1,402	2,485
Mysore	3.643	3,752
Baroda	4,043	4,211
Gwalior	1,843	1,936
Indore	5,301	5 052
Total	16,232	17,416

1st Sept. to 31st March.

Name of State.	1927-28.	1926-27.
Hyderabad	9,339	9,374
Mysore	24,936	25,721
Baroda	27,195	27,791
Gwalior	*14,365	13,240
Indore	38 152	28,873
Total	113,927	104,999

*Includes 312 bales not reported from one mill in January 1928.

Other Indian States (Calculated from Yarn production)	3,738	—
Other Indian States (Calculated from Yarn production)	29,391	—

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association,)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Khadi.	
Textile	... 0 11 9
Century	... 0 11 9
Jacob	... 0 11 6
Toyo potdar	... 0 11 6
Moon	... 0 11 6
Long Cloth (full weight) 34/40 In.	
Standard	... 1 0 0
Century 91-1/2—92-1/2	... 0 15 0
Century 6404—8705	... 0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	... 0 15 6
Phoenix	... 1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	... 0 15 3
Manekji (Patangia)	... 0 15 3
Daud Sahib	... 0 15 0
Ganga Ghat	... 0 15 3
Long Cloth (Light weight)	
No. 5202—5303.	
Rachael Mill	... 1 0 0
David	... 0 15 9
Moon	... 1 0 0
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	... 0 15 0
Long Cloth x Quality.	
Swan Finlay	... 0 15 9
Gold Mohor	... 0 15 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	— 0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	— 1 14 9
Century (Bugle)	... 0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	... 0 11 6
Sakuntala	— 0 15 0
Manekji (Kuuda)	0 14 3
Globe	... 0 14 9
Rachael	... 0 14 6
Dinsha (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	... 0 14 9
Kachhwa	... 0 14 9
Lepad.	
Spring	... 0 14 6
Textile	... 0 14 6
Century	... 0 14 6
Dhooties 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	... 1 0 6
Jacob	... 1 0 3
Century	... 1 0 0
Moon Mill	... 1 0 3
Dhooties 10 Yard.	
Spring (balance)	... 0 15 6
Century	... 0 15 6
Jacob	... 0 15 3
Mun Mill	... 0 15 3

	Per Price. Rs. a. p.
1386 Tata	... 2 11 0
Markin Japan.	
3816	... 11 8 0
9898	... 11 7 0
9797	... 10 0 0
44000	... 9 13 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	... 1 2 0
Kohinoor	... 1 2 0
Phoenix	... 1 2 0
Framji	... 1 2 0
Dhoti Fita Chirma Yards 5 to 9.	
Maher	... 1 0 6
Simplex	... 0 15 6

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 11th May 1928.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,12,50,000
Public Deposits	4,25,42,000
Other Deposits	71,32,08,000
Loans against securities per contra.	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	9,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,29,68,000
Rupees	96,62,18,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£1,136,100
Advances and investments in London	£ 955,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 244,500

Percentage 9.03
Banks Rate 7 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	21,91,45,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,18,01,000
Loans	15,32,33,000
Cash Credits	31,04,34,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	14,14,16,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	41,29,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,84,79,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	66,52,000
Balances with other Banks	33,52,000
	88,86,41,000
Cash	7,75,77,000
Rupees	96,62,18,000

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,01,47,000
Other Deposits	50,17,000

ASSETS.

	Rs. Decrease.
Bank's Investments	10,62,000
	Increase
Loans	2,91,000
	Decrease.
Cash Credits	2,21,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	76,47,000
Cash	76,78,000

Percentage 9.03
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 11th May 1928.

RAINFALL IN INDIA

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, the 19th of May 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

Conditions are now slightly unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal off Arakan. Local rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal. Elsewhere weather has been dry except for a few light falls in Central India West, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in Lower Burma.

Burma.—Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma; Tavoy has had 0.7 in. and Amherst 0.6 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Lower Burma, and lightly to moderately clouded in Upper Burma. Humidity is locally in deffet in Upper Burma. Minbu recorded the highest maximum temperature of 103 deg. yesterday afternoon.

North-east India, including Orissa.—There has been local rain in Assam and Bengal; Chittagong has had 0.7 in., Narayinganj 0.7 in., Jessore 0.7 in. and Jalpaiguri 1.6 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in parts of Assam, and lightly to moderately clouded in Bengal and Orissa, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect along the Chittagong coast. Minimum temperature was lower than usual in Bengal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Gaya.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally in Central India West; Indore has had 0.2 in. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is locally in defect in the United Provinces. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 113 deg. at Chanda.

North-west India.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the Punjab. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and the minimum in Baluchistan. A maximum temperature of 113 deg. was recorded at Multan, Khanpur and Jacobabad yesterday afternoon.

The Peninsula.—A few falls of rain have occurred in Mysore and Madras South-East; Bangalore has had 0.3 in. and Salem 0.6 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in most of the Peninsula. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad South. Hanamkonda and Nellore recorded a maximum temperature of 112 deg. yesterday afternoon.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

We have received the following weekly Bullion letter dated London 2nd instant, from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.:—

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER,

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £159,164,165 on the 25th ultimo (as compared with £157,388,155 on the previous Wednesday) an increase of £5,257,850 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

The arrivals of gold during the week under review consisted of about £300,000 ex the S.S. "Aquitania" from New York, about £500,000 from Russia, and about £770,000 from South Africa—a total of £1,570,000. Purchases on behalf of unknown buyers accounted for £375,000, the Bank of England bought £1,015,000, and the balance—about £200,000—was absorbed for the Trade, India, etc.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £143,000 during the week under review:—

	Received	Withdrawn.
April 26th	£243,000	nil
April 27th	8,000	£1,000,000
April 28th	nil	nil
April 30th	262,000	nil
May 1st	504,000	nil
May 2nd	131,000	5,000

Of the receipts £100,000 on the 26th ultimo and £25,000 on the 1st instant were in sovereigns, both amounts being released on account of Poland. On the 1st instant, £8,000 in U.S. coin was received. The other receipts were in bar gold.

Of the withdrawals, £1,000,000 on the 27th ultimo consisted of sovereigns 'set aside account South Africa', and £5,000 to-day sovereigns destined for Egypt.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for March 1928 amounted to 48,017 ounces, as compared with 46,286 ounces for February 1928 and 50,407 ounces for March 1927.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 25th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

Russia (U.S.S.R.)	£530,000
British West Africa	23,485
British South Africa	17,626
	£571,111

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 66,400
Austria	14,300
France	31,674
Other countries	20,611
	£132,985

SILVER.

The tone of the market during the week has been quite good owing to fairly continuous buying on the part of China and India. At the same time similar demands have been somewhat keen in America and therefore American sales here have been little in evidence, indeed America has itself bought in London. The pace, however, was a little too hot and prices eased afterfer April 30th when 26.15/16d. was fixed for cash and 26.13/16d. for two months' delivery.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 25th ultimo:—

IMPORTS

Miscellaneous	£ 2,198
	£ 2,198

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 9,500
Egypt	6,134
British India	29,213
Other countries	7,066
	£51,913

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, May 19.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19th May 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.844 inrhes (.031 above normal)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.787 inches (.063 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.2 degrees (1.1 above noramal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.9 degrees (0.3 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 58 p c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 am. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

Kakomi Cotton Fabrics for Summer wear

Cool, attractive looking and exceptionally serviceable. Ideal fabrics for the hot weather.

Drills, Twills, Longcloths, Hollands, Cotton Tweeds and Coatings, Striped Shirtings.

Send for free illustrated Catalogue and priced samples.

Kakomi Cotton Fabrics defy the Dhobi

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.
[BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.]
CAWNPORE

K.152

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, May 18.

Description	Spot Prices. 17-5-28.	10-5-28.
Bengal F. G.	324	330
S/Punjab F. G.	322	328
Rajputana F. G.	324	330
Broach F. G.	399	407
Saw Gd. Dharwar F. G.	397	413
P/American F. G.	408	416
Kadi/Viramgaum F. G.	392	400
Dholleras F. G.	390	398
Kalagin F. G.	390	398
Kutch F. G.	402	410
Description.	Spot Prices. 17-5-28.	10-5-28.
Surat F. G.	444	465
Rajpipla F. G.	440	465
Navsari F. G.	464	485
Oomra Fine	361	371
C. P. No. 1, Fine	386	396
C. P. No. 2, Fine	373	383
Khandesh F. G.	336	348
Muttia F. G.	326	338
Southern Gd.	380	394
Compta Gd.	402	416
Hedge Contracts.		Futures.
	17-5-28	10-5-28.
Bengals. May	326	330
July	331	336
Dec/Jan. '29,	334	341
Broach, April/May	389	398
July/Aug.,	394	403
April/May '29,	400	410
Oomra F., May,	356	365
July,	359	367
Dec/Jan. '29,	365	377

Receipts for week ending 17th May.

	1928. Bales.	1927 Bales.
Bengals	2022	1261
Oomras	270004	10271
Dholleras	19226	6386
Broach	16666	13457
Southerns	124419	13888
Persians	.....	181
Americans	2019	16650
Egyptians	.....	284
E. Africans	9023	5772
Other Sorts	.....	.....
Total	88379	68150

Exports for week ending 17th May. Bales.

United Kingdom	.....
Continent	4559
China	12600
Japan	29496
Coast Ports	60
Total	46715

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	23057
China, Japan and Coast Ports	25891
Total	48948

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th May.

1927-28	1926-27.	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
2009956	2589336	2928938	3177392	3037589

Exports from 1st Sept. to 17th May.

	1927-28.	1926-27
United Kingdom	61615	9974
Continent	501421	267075
China	175425	164162
Japan	756348	1074847
Coast Ports	20462	17581
U. S. A.	2825	726
Total	1518099	1534365

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 17th May 1928	58969
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 17th May 1928.	482562
Same period last year	691570
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th May 1928	1236523
Same time last year	693268

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

American Cotton Imports.

Bales.

Purchases of American Cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st Aug. 1928 (Corrected to allow for Cotton arrived or shipped but the purchase of which was not previously advised: actual purchases advised 61207 bales. 70545

American cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. 1927 to 17th May 1928 47038

American cotton at sea for India 19877

GOVT. OF INDIA GAZETTE

NEW JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

SIMLA, May 18.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Govindan Nayar, Barrister, has been appointed attache and Mr. James Hezlett has been nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. D. H. Mitchell resigned. Mr. R. H. Courtney has resigned his membership of the Assembly. The services of Mr. D. G. Mitchell have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. R. W. E. Knollys of the Punjab Commission reverts to his military duties.

Mr. Nalini Kanta Basu has been gazetted Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. G. D. Franklin has been posted as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend D. S. Mackenzie to be His Lordship's domestic chaplain.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Taylor has been nominated a member of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce vice Mr. H. A. Wilkinson resigned.

Mr. Mohammed Aminuddin vice Syed Mohammed Rauf Ali and Maulvi Fazl-ud-Din vice Firzada Muhammad Hussain have been nominated members of the Court of the Delhi University.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Green, Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway has been permitted to retire.

Mr. J. H. Chase has been confirmed Chief Commercial Manager, North-Western Railway.

Mr. A. M. Hayman is on special duty in the Railway Board.—A. P.

To Mill Owners, Agents and Managers.

The Reed is a very important member for the production of High-grade Class Cloth, and in these days of Keen competition the durability of the Reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a "Presto" Reed which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all are supplied at **Present Market Prices**, ruling in India, by all **Mill-Stores Merchants** of repute.

Every Reed is labelled "**Presto**" **Brand** as a guarantee of quality and made only by **T. JONES & CO., LTD.** Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years.

For **QUICK DELIVERIES**, indent through your own importers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 19.

Jaladuta, Robert, Calcutta.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Vita, Dawne, Karachi.
Dogra, Robert, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 20.

Jalapa, Lawson, New York via Calcutta.
C|Valencia, Ewing, Liverpool.
Borneo Maru, Labata, Kobe.
British Fern, Showling, Abadan.

LOADING.

May 19.

Steamer C|Lecester for Manchester.

S. S. Varela:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Dogra:—The T M Coy's steamer Dogra, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapa:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Jalapa, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York via Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S C|Valencia:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Valencia, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S British Fern:—The S N Coy's steamer British Fern, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

May 19.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—45 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 2,200 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 2,100 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons.

For Brindisi:—550 cwts Groundnuts, M Thadeus and Co.

For Glasgow:—1,000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 25 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

For Constantinople:—10 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Piraeus:—28 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills.

S S C|Leinster for Manchester:—129 drums Castor oil, A Hargovandas; 20,000 cwts Cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,190 bags barley, Ralli Bros; 266 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Balgorwa for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, A Nensey and Co; 125 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hamburg:—503 cwts Linseed, 20 cwts Beeswax, M Thad Amin and Co. 1,000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, R Meherally and Son.

S S Lenfield for Dunkirk:—4,000 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha and Ltd; 9,500 cwts Linseed, Birla Bros..

S S Hoogkerk for Ghent:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Aquilea for Geneva:—500 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd; 67 bales cotton, A Abdul Reheman and Co; 220 bales cotton, L Ladha and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Soncerton for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, J Deojee and Co.

S S Golconda for Melbourne:—2 bales carpets, M M and Co.

S S Schelstead for Leith:—1,800 cwts Rice dust, N V Velmohamed.

C|Cairo for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, C Takersey and Co; 588 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Amersey; 1,000 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Hongkong:—18 cwts Sandalwood dust, P Danjee Bros; 31 cwts Sandalwood chips, A K Barucha; 2,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Gurva for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 2,700 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons; 600 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons; 1,000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha and Co; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 19.

S S Morea, Agents M M and Co, from Kobe-Shanghai:—41 cases special silk yarn, 8 cases and 17 bales silk, 194 cases S P Goods,

From Canton:—35 cases mathed silk.

From Hongkong:—44 cases and 3 bales silk, 35 cases S P goods.

S S Bankuara, Agents M M and Co, from Basrah:—200 pkges old lead, 39 pkges old metal, 60 bags galls.

From Mahomerah:—4 bdles Attaree, 4 bdles skins, 364 bags wool.

From Bushire:—29 bdles skins, 17 bags and 8 pkts Almond kernals, 7 bdles carpets, 2 bdles fox skins, 41 bags Gum, 20 bags Attaree, 50 bdles wool.

From Baharine:—4 bdles skins, 6 bags Pistas, 1 case Ghee, 2 bdles wool, 5 tins specie,

From Bunder Abbas:—12 jothas and 18 cases Assafoetida, 2 bdles skins, 23 bags Almonds, 11 bags Raisins, 6 bdles Attaree, 2 bdles cuttle fish.

From Muscat:—1,323 Bags Sardines, 808 bags dry dates, 1 bdle Specie.

From Koweit:—18 bdles wool, 2 bdles Specie,

From Karachi:—148 Thellas fish manure.

From Porebunder:—9,954 bags cement, 15 bags Shark pieces.

From Verawal:—818 bales cotton, 1 pkt Specie.

From Mangrole:—1 pkt Specie.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, May 18.

Since our last report, a small quantity of 200 tons ex S.S. Sudbury has changed hands at 24/9 Sh. per ton c.i.f, a cargo of Natal Coal June shipment is fixed at 24/- Sh. per ton c.i.f. Bombay.

The freight from Calcutta to Bombay for Coal is quoted about Rs. 7 per ton. The market is steady without any business.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

7th May, 1923: S.S. Scheldstad, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

8th May, 1928: Sudbury, Durban Navigation, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

15th May, 1928: Gambada, Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

15th May, 1928: S.S. Largolo, Northern Navigation, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

19th May, 1928: S.S. Barrdale, Hastings West Hartley, Turner Morrison and Co.

22nd May, 1928: S.S. Mapesfield Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

5th June, 1928: S.S. Hakuho Maru, Desh.-Seebpore-Poni, Andrew Yule and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Burnside May Shipment c.i.f. 24/6 Sh., Burnside June Shipment c.i.f. 24/3 Sh. Natal Group May Shipment c.i.f. 25 Sh. Northern Navigation c.i.f. 25/6 Sh., Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 19.

Hasting West Hartley c.i.f. 24/3 Sh.

Lodna Rs. 16/12; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18/4.

Deshargarh Bengal, c.i.f. Rs. 16/8; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18.

Seebpore/Poniati c.i.f. Rs. 16/4; Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17/12.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 19.

T T Berlin on London	20.40-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-1/8
T T Madrid on London	29.13
T T Milan on London	92.67
T T Berne on London	25.33
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 633 lb.—
Shipment sellers May 52/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs.—
Shipment sellers April 52/3
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers May/June 54/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment value May/June 54/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 19.

Java Sugar, Fine hite, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & g. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	1/
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/1-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/0-1/2
c. & f. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	14/1-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed.
lb. Spot 0/8-3/4 Sellers

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 19.

July	20.86—.06
October	20.93—.06
December	20.81—.05
January	20.75—.01
March	20.72—.03
Middling Spot	20.73—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 19.

May	20.74—.03
July	20.67—.05
Middling Spot	20.73—.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool May 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.45—.10
Scinde, Fine	8.70—.10
Scinde, Suptrfine	8.59—.10
Bengal, Good	8.20—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.45—.10
Bengal, Fine	8.70—.10
Oomra, Good	8.75—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.05—.10
Oomra, Fine	9.35—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.55—.10
Broach, Fine	9.80—.10
Broach, Superfine	10.05—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 19.

May	20.95—.13
June	20.95—.13
July	21.05—.13
August	21.04—.13
September	21.04—.13
October	21.41—.13
November	21.35—.13
December	21.35—.13
January	21.33—.13
February	21.33—.13
March	21.33—.13
April	21.33—.13
May	21.33—.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	21.50—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 19.

	Opening	Closing
May	11.13	11.17—.11
June		11.14—.12
July	11.11	11.14—.11
August		11.10—.12
September		11.07—.12
October	11.01	11.03—.12
November		10.95—.13
December		10.95—.12
January	10.93	10.95—.12
February		10.94—.12
March	10.92	10.95—.12
April		10.94—.12
May		10.95—.12
Middling Spot		11.62—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East India Cotton	500

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers May/June £9/8/9
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers May/June £18/7/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £19/13/9

LINSEED.

London, May 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, cwt, ton.—
Shipment sellers May/June £18/7/6
Shipment sellers June/July £18/7/6

LIABILITIES.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 19.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers June/Aug. 30/9
Delivery sellers Sept/Dec. 31/9

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 19.

Coffee, Fair, Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 16-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 19.

Silver.—Marbet is quiet.

Spot	28
Forward	27-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loan	3-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills,) months	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Arrivals.

Trains.	H.	M.
Madras Mail	06	45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	07	00
Peshawar Express	06	15
Poona Mail	11	40
Poona Express	12	25
Nagpur Express	13	35
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	14	30
Punjab Mail	15	30
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	19	10
Poona Express	19	25
Madras Express	21	50

Departures.

Trains.	H.	M.
Poona Express	07	45
Madras Express	08	15
Delhi and Allahabad III Class Express	08	30
Punjab Mail	15	00
Poona Express	14	15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16	00
Poona Mail	15	30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	20	30
Peshawar Express	22	30
Nagpur Express	23	15
Madras Mail	22	00

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Arrivals and Departure from Colaba.

	Arrivals. H.M.	Departure. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mails	07 02	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	08 20	21 05
Delhi Express	06 20	21 25
Kathiawar Express	19 35*	07 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

AT BALLARD PIER.

P. & O. Punjab Express (on Fridays only) ..... Leaves 13-0
Peshawar Mail (on Saturdays only, (portion only for homeward passengers) ....Arrives 11-10

YOUNG MEN'S NON-BRAHMIN ASSOCIATION OF KURLA

Mr. P. S. Kulkerni, the Secretary of the Election Propaganda Committee of the above Association writes:—

At a meeting of M. C. of the above Association held on the 15th instant, it was resolved that the members of this Association should sever their connections with the Kurla Residents' Association as the attitude of the latter has been found to be hostile to the best interests of the masses, particularly the non-Brahmin and Depressed Classes. It was further resolved that Mr. S. R. Tamane be recommended to the General Board for dismissal. After the above two resolutions were passed unanimously, the seats for the candidates nominated by the Association were allocated as under:—

Dr. R. G. Pradhan, Bazar Ward, Mr. P. S. Kulkerni, New Mill Ward, Mr. B. V. Bandal, Mr. S. M. Pradhan, Station Ward; Mr. C. N. Kalyankar, Mr. K. V. Bandal, Takya Ward; Mr. Y. K. Godse, Mr. R. M. Powar, Swadeshi Mill Ward.

Thereafter, the Election Propaganda Committee was formed with Mr. P. S. Kulkerni as its Secretary

BUSHIRE TO TEHARAN AND EUROPE BY AIR

(BY G. K. N.)

The "Iran League" is informed by Mr. M. J. Shushtary, its Honorary Patron, that Messrs. Junkers of Teheran have opened a regular air-mail service for passengers, mail and goods, at the request of the Persian Government, between Bushire and Teheran. Messrs. Junkers are anxious to make the Indian public, especially in Bombay and Karachi, acquainted with the quick and comfortable air-service to Europe. They have published a map indicating the direct routes as well as the branches from Teheran to the various Bullion letter dated London 2nd instant, from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.:—naturally the quickest way for correspondence between India, Persia and through Russia to all the other European countries. Messrs. Junkers claim that theirs is the only Company running a through air-mail service from Bushire to London "as the Imperial Airways air-service exists only between Basrah and Cairo and there is no further air-mail connection."

It would appear that henceforth the only non-airway track between Bombay and London would be the distance from Bombay to Bushire.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SIMONITE CONFERENCE

The Editor, "Lord Irwin of India" writes:—

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the above Conference is Mr. Mohomad Sallahaudin (Vice-President of the Poona District Local Board).

The Conference will be held in the next month (June). Sir Hari Singh Gour of Nagpur has been finally requested by the Working Committee to preside. The date will be announced when fixed.

The fees of the members of the Subject Committee is Rs. 5, and for delegates rupee one only.

RAMAKRISHNA DISPENSARY

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

The Ramakrishna Ashram of Bombay has been preaching the unity of all religions, and undertaking philanthropic works of various kinds for the last five years. The universal religion of Vedanta harmonising all creeds has been the ideal of the Mission. During the devastating floods in Gujarat last year the Swamis of the Mission rendered help to thousands of people by distributing grains, clothes, medicines and by building more than 1,000 houses for homeless people. The new cult of Seva-dharma as preached by Swami Vivekananda, ministering to the physical, intellectual and spiritual needs of the people is the key-stone of all the activities of the Mission.

Sevashramas or Homes of Service have been established at Hardwar, Brindavan, Allahabad, Benares and Rangoon on a large scale. The need of a charitable dispensary is not the less in a Suburb of Bombay. At present medicine is dispensed to patients who crowd in the Ashram Building itself. The dispensary has also to be equipped. A separate building for the charitable dispensary and the free school is a desideratum. With the object of materialising this scheme, a plot of land just in front of the Ashram premises has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 7,000. The two buildings will cost Rs. 10,000. Of this amount, Rs. 5 000 have been realised. We appeal to the generous public of the Bombay Presidency to contribute Rs. 12,000, which will remove a long-felt want of this philanthropic institution.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the President or Secretary, Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, P. O. Khar, Bombay.

KARNATAK CONFERENCES, DHARWAR

The last week of this month will be a veritable week of Conferences in Dharwar. It has been now, definitely settled that all the four Conferences will be held on the 26th, 27th and the 28th instant. Mr. K. F. Nariman will perside over the 5th Karnatak Provincial Conference, Mr. A. Ranganath Mudliar the Ex-Minister of Madras over the Karnatak Unification Conference, Pandit Taranath of Tungabhadra Ashram and Brahmachari Manjeppa Hardekar will grace the Hindi Confreence and the Khadi Conference respectively. The Presidents and other distinguished guests are expected here on the 25th instant. The proceedings will commence early on 26th with the imposing ceremony of hoisting up the National Flag.

Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishnarao, Mr. V. B. Alur, the Editor, "Jayakarnatak," have already given notice of a number of very important resolutions.

KONKAN DIVISIONAL LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE

The Divisional Local Self-Government Conference of the Local Bodies of Thana, Bombay Suburban, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts will be held in Bombay at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Saturday (26th) and Sunday (27th instant) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will preside. Mr. S. S. Naik, President, Bombay Suburban District, Local Board, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Conference will discuss important matters relating to Local Self-Government.

B. E. S. AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, in their monthly statement of earnings for April 1928, states:—

Electric Supply, earnings for April 1928, Rs. 7,40,452; total earnings up to the end of April 1928, Rs. 30 04,215; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses), earnings for April 1928, Rs. 5,81,185; total earnings upto the end of April 1928, Rs. 23,20,932; Increase over same period last year Rs. 3,91,697.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

[illegible] delightful romances

Kokoll Hair

there have been few pictures to equal "Satan in Sables" the Warner Brothers Classic of the Screen, Starring Rowell Sherman, which opened at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night Bradley King's story of a dissolute prince who lived for pleasure, regardless of the pain and tragedy he left in his wake is ideally portrayed by the hero. Little beautiful vivacious Paulina Garon provides the beauty that helps to change the entire course of this modern Satan's life. Gertrude Astor appears as his mistress, and makes this study in jealous womanhood an outstanding part of this great picture. Paris the romantic gay, picturesque pre-war Paris, flush with art, wealth and amusement is the locale of this extraordinary story. The drama in the life of dissolute but lovable Prince Michael of Russia and of Paris, with beautiful women, gay parties easy morals and finally his regeneration through his love for a little dancing girl, and the tragedy of his brother's death is so very realistically portrayed in Satan in Sables" that it will hold the interest of the spectators right upto the finish. Gorgeous and expensive settings, sumptuous parties, and balls, rich gowns and the latest Parisian fashions are some of the outstanding features.

BREACH IN RIGHT BANK COFFERDAM OF BARRAGE

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT ONLY RS. 5,000.

The Director of Information writes:—The following press note regarding a breach in the Right Bank Cofferdam of the Barrage is issued in amplification of the press note issued by the Commissioner in Sind on the 30th April.

The breach occurred at 9-30 on the night of the 23rd April, 1928. The cause of the breach was an unexpected and unprecedented rise in the river level, which had not been experienced at this time of the year for the past ten years, the river level being nearly 4 feet above the average for the time of year.

DIFFICULTIES IN CLOSING THE BREACH.

A special subordinate remains on duty on the coffer night and day and he with a party of beldars took all precautions to prevent the breach. Almost as soon as the breach occurred, the water entered the cofferdam and caused some of the electric lights to fail, thus rendering the closing of the breach even more difficult. Considerable personal risk and danger attended their efforts to close the breach. The rest of the coffer held good and thus it merely filled up to the level of the river water.

REPAIR MEASURES.

The Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canal Construction to whom the matter was reported by telephone on the 24th morning repaired to the site that night and took all possible measures to close the breach. Steps had already been taken on the 24th morning to start driving piling across the breach and arrangements were made immediately to replace sand-filling by means of the dredgers. By 25th both the dredgers were working together to complete the sand-fill. As all masonry work inside the cofferdam had ceased, all donkey labour was employed on strengthening the sand-slopes round the cofferdam. All the down stream side of the [illegible] were also made to pump out the water from the cofferdam and extra pumps were brought out from the left bank.

No damage whatsoever has occurred to the masonry. Damage has been done to a certain amount of machinery, particularly to some electric pumps owing to submersion, but probably all the damage caused to these pumps can be set right in the Barrage workshops at Sukkur and this damage combined with a certain amount of piles which were lost will probably not come to more than Rs. 5,000. No lives were lost.

DY. COLLECTOR OF CURRENCY

From the 5th prox. (June), the office of the Deputy Controller of the Currencies, Bombay will be located in the Imperial Bank of India Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. All communications intended for him, should be sent to that address from 5th prox

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 19.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: GEMINI.

(To-day at about 1 p.m. (B. T.) the Sun enters the portals of Gemini, the Twins—the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. During this month many 'stars' of "terra firma" will be lucky in having big "catches" and be "double". Many couples, especially the newly-wed, will get a gift of twins from a generous nature; and, lastly, it is not unnatural to hazard a guess that quite a lot of leaders, not only in India but all throughout the world, will resort to double-dealing tactics, licking their own spittle, etc. A few lucky dogs may get even a duel increase in their salaries!)

If to-day is your birthday, you are really smart, and full of solid stuff in the head. You know a hawk from a handsaw, a pig from a hog, a hare from a rabbit, and a donkey from a mule! So there's no earthly reason why you should not succeed in this flitting 'tamasha' of the world. Fickleness is, however, your besetting sin. You sometimes nail lie to the counter, and, sometimes, drive the nail to your own coffin. You are, therefore, your own greatest enemy. It's better you should nail this wholesome advice of the stoic Marcus Aurelius into your head: "Nothing can harm me but myself". You think yourself to be a modern Demosthenes or Burke but always cut a sorry figure even in uttering a few sentences, like a young briefless barrister who, in conducting his first case and pleading drunkenness as his client's defence, began pompously: "Millord and gentlemen of the jury, you all know what it is to be drunk". He made himself the laughing stock of the court, and so will you.

THE GREAT
S S Wisenfels for Hamburg:—63 cwts Gum Kadaya, D Mowjee and Co; 20 tons dry meat manure, B Ardesir and Co; 53 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 100 bales cotton, J Meyer and Co; 202 cwts niger seeds, M Kadam and Co.

For Rotterdam:—385 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Gothenburg:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

For Antwerp:—29 cwts Gum Kadaya D Mowjee and Co.

S S C|Agra for Antwerp:—1,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co; 440 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, I M Kaisha.

For Barcelona:—8,000 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 225 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 950 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Seapool for Antwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co; 25 bales cotton Thread waste, V N Joshi and Co; 6,000 cwts Castor seed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, S Paramand.

S S Seiyo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, J Dewjee and Co; 700 bales cotton, Japan Trading and Mfg Co; 1,000

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union's special general meeting to record its sympathy for death of Dr. A. K. Contractor.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public reception to Pt. J. Nehru and Mr. S. C. Bose, Matunga, 8-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 22.

Mr. S. C. Bose's lecture on "Present Situation," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding.

THURSDAY, May 24.

Opening Ceremony of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Municipal Corporation, 6-10 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Trades' Assn. Annual Genl. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 26.

The S.S. "Naldera" with the mails sails at 1 p.m.

LATE DR. A. K. CONTRACTOR.

A special general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Bombay Medical Union Rooms to-day (Monday) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) to place on record the profound sense of the great loss, the medical profession and the Union have sustained by the untimely and lamentable death of Dr. A. K. Contractor and to sympathise with his family in the sad bereavement.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon Close Down.

OPERA.

6-30 p.m. As recorded for the Gramophone. The Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Overture "The Marriage of Figaro", Mozart. Ferinand Ansseau—Tenor. (a) O Nature, Pleine De Grace (Werther). (b) J'Aurais, Sur Ma Poitrine (werther) Massenet.

Florence Austral—Soprano: "Ritorna Vincitor" (Aida) Verdi.

De Groot and the Piccadilly Orchestra. Selection "Rigoletto" Verdi.

Marcel Journet.—Bass: (a) Chi Mi Dira Di Che Il Bicchier (Marta) Flotow. (b) Vecchia Zimarra (La Boheme) Puccini.

Florence Austral and Browning Mumbery.—Tenor: (a) Miserere (Il Trovatore) (b) Home to Our Mountains (Il Trovatore) Verdi.

Ferdinand Ansseau: (a) All Hail, Oh, Tomb((Romeo and Julliet) (b) Arise, Fairest Sun (Romeo and Juliet) Gounod. De Groot and the Piccadilly Orchestra:—Selection "Carmen" Bizet.

7-30 p.m. Interval.

9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m. Indian Programme:

Talk in Marathi "The Indian Stage" No. 1 by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, the well-known Playwright and Editor, "Duniya."

Egosa Merwade, Vocal Music.

(a) Namoonnada Nanda Kanda, Bhup. (b) Bijake Bolana Bansi Aaye, Bhimpalasi. (c) Nishidhini Tava Nama Bhajipe, K. Bageshree. (d) Gurune Mangaye, Bhairavi.

B. S. Rao, South Indian Music.

11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Close Down.

LINGUBAI EDUCATION FUND.

Poor students (male or female) of the Telagu and Ranjin Vanjary community, who are strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency and who intend to take aid from the Lingubai Education Fund, are requested to apply to the Managing Trustee, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji Kalewar, J.P., at 69, 3rd Kamathipura, Bombay 8, on a printed form before the 15th proximo (June). The forms can be had on application.

PT. J. NEHRU AND MR. S. C. BOSE

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC RECEPTION

Under the joint auspices of the F and G Ward Disdistrict Congress Committees, a public reception will be accord to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at the maidan, opposite King's Circle, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m.

"PRESENT SITUATION"

MR. S. C. BOSE'S ADDRESS

A public meeting (of both the sexes) will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m., when Babu Subash Chandra Bose will speak on the "Present Situation." Special arrangement is kept for the ladies. Mrs. Naidu will preside.

London.—At Prestwick, in the annual Amateur Golf International Preliminary to Amateur Championship, England beat Scotland by 12 matches to one. Two were halved.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—In the International Women's lawn tennis tournament Britain led France on first day by five matches to one.—Reuter's Special.

"DANGEROUS LUNATIC" ON HUNGER STRIKE

DIES OF EXHAUSTION

An unknown Christian (35) described by the police as a "dangerous lunatic" was arrested in the compound of the Rosary Church, Mazagaon, on Saturday, under the Lunacy Act and sent to the Police Surgeon for observation. The lunatic refused to take food and died the same night.

The Coroner's jury on Sunday returned a verdict of death due to exhaustion the deceased having refused to take food while of unsound mind.

SEED THAT STUCK IN THROAT

A BOY'S TRAGIC DEATH

At about 11 a.m. on Saturday, Abdool Razak Haji Kasum, a boy aged about three years was eating tamarind. While doing so a seed of tamarind stuck in his throat and it obstructed his breathing. He was taken to the Surgical and Nursing Home when Dr. Martins began to make an operation for removing the seed, but the boy died.

Inquest was held over the body and the jury recorded a verdict of death of sudden heart failure owing to syncope.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN

Domingo Bernard De Souza, a Christian employed in a bakery at Dongri, died suddenly on Saturday afternoon. While at work he collapsed and vomitted. His stomach contents have been sent to the Chemical Analyser and pending his report, the inquest on his body has been adjourned to May 30.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

The result in the competition Examination No. 65 is as under:—

This year the Bombay Humanitarian League offered special prizes for the students of the Colleges and Schools in Sindh and entrusted the Deumal Gajra Shushahar Vibhag of the Arya Pratimidhi Sabha Sindh with the work of conducting the examination. In the Scheme 30 candidates offered themselves for the competition, of these six were girls and the rest boys. Amongst the competitors there are two Mahomedans and one Christian and the rest Hindus.

The essays were examined by Mr. P. L. Vaswani and Professor Amolakrai Sohani. The result shows that the following five will get the first five prizes in order:—(1). Lobo Amy. (2). Harjiwan Hirji Chatpal, (3). Sushiladevi Jessaram (4). Naraindas H. Advani, (5). Hari Hazarimal Tahliani.

The following ten are given certificates of merits:—

(1). Cheturam H. Advani, (2). Pridhan Lila Vithal, (3). Comilla Hassomal Lalwani, (4). Chandwani A. M., (5). Naraindas Girdharilal, (6). Manghermallani Kishin, (7). Bhawinanai Devi Dayaram (8). Hassanand Lilaram Bhatia, (9). Md. Ismail Fuzul Md. Kureshi, (10). Md. Bux Sufferkhan Sumaria.

Most probably the prizes will be presented to the winners in the ensuing Shudhahar Sammelan to be held at at Karachi in the end of this month.

LATEST NEWS

MR. S. IYENGAR IN LONDON

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar arrived in London yesterday evening. Interviewed by Reuter, he said his visit to Europe was primarily for change of health, but there was nothing to prevent him from doing anything else. Although he and his party had determined to boycott the Simon Commission, until honourable solution consistent with self-respect of India was reached, he saw no reason why he should not meet British statesmen in power socially. They had not declared social boycott. Mr. Iyengar during short stay hopes to travel all over England, Scotland and Wales as well as Continent and return to India in time for September session of the Assembly.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The appearance of some of the strike leaders at Cossipore has given a new turn to the jute srike situation. Following a meeting of workers, Cossipore men abandoned their previous decision to resume work on condition that balers agreed to introduce a system of six-day working week and resolved to hold out until their grievances were fully redressed. They also decided to form a Strike Committee.

A letter urging the Government to take steps to prevent the recurrence of incidents like the Howrah riots has been addressed by the Chief Secretary, Calcutta Branch of the European Association to Government.

The strikers have adopted the advice of their leaders and have refrained from sending out parties for collections of subscriptions, this work having been undertaken by the B. P. C. C.—A. P.

PERPETUATING POLITICAL SLAVERY

SIMON COMMISSION AND BUTLER COMMITTEE

PT. MOTILAL EXPOSES THE SHOW

"The people in Indian States and the people in British India are connected not only by ties of race and religion but also by family and business relations. Their interests and aspiration are the same. In the present circumstances, it is impossible for British India to achieve self-government without the help of the Indian State sand without the people of the States also participating in the self-government," said Pandit Motilal Nehru in the course of an illuminating address on the "Problems of Indian States" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening. The spacious compound behind the Vidyalaya was crowded and the distinguished lecturer was ovated as he rose to speak. Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. B. S. Pathik, G. R. Abhyankar, A. V. Thakkar, Ramnarayan Choudhary, Editor of the "Tarun Rajasthan," S. G. Vaze, Editor of the "Servant of India," A. V. Patwardhan, Raghvendra Rao Sharma, B. G. Mehta, Manilal Kothari, A. D. Seth and Pandit Hardayal Kunzru.

At the outset Mr. Manilal Kothari paid an eloquent tribute to the speaker of the evening and said that he needed no introduction. He eulogised the services of Panditji in the cause of the country and said that he had also carefully studied problems relating to Indian States. The Indian National Congress, he said, had hitherto generally ignored the people of Indian States but there was now a happy sign of the Congress taking a keen interest in the political progress of the Indian States. The speaker concluded by saying that the interests of the people of India and of British India were identical, they must proceed hand in hand or suffer perpetual bondage.

NOT SEPARATE ENTITIES.

Pandit Motilalji was warmly cheered when he rose to speak. He spoke in Hindi and began by saying that the people in British India and the people in Indian States were not separate entities. They were bound by ties, race, religion and business. It was impossible for British India to achieve self-government without the help of the Indian States and without its people participating in the self-government. To any scheme which could be devised for the responsible Government of India, there were four parties to be considered, namely, first the British Government, secondly the people of British India, thirdly, the Indian States and lastly the people of Indian States. All these four parties were essential to any proper and lasting arrangement which would secure any measure of self-government to India.

Here, the speaker referred to the agitation in British India for a decade or so for responsible self-government and comparative political inactivity in Indian States. He then referred to the Simon Commission appointed to enquire into the advisability of granting a further measure of self-government to British India and at about the same time the appointment of the Butler Committee for obvious reasons. The Butler Committee sought to enquire into the relationship bewteen Indian Princes and the British Government, according to treaty rights. The speaker said the appointment of the Butler Committee had a great significance.

The very Constitution of the Butler Committee is something separate and different from the Simon Commission showed the keen desire of the British Government to erect a impenetrable barrier between the people of British India and the people of Indian States. The Indian Princes, whose first and foremost concern naturally was the protection of their own individual rights and privileges which had not been respected even by the British Government, naturally welcomed the Committee in the hope of arriving at an arrangement which would secure for them their individual rights and prerogatives including of course the right of non-interference in their internal affairs.

QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

One thing loomed large in this question and that was giving protection to the Indian States against external invasion and internal disorder. A glance into the Treaty rights would show that it was on this undertaking that the Princes were induced to disband their own armies. The British Government promised the Indian Princes protection and thus the Imperial Service Troops came into existence which were largely under the control of the British Government. In any future understanding between the Indian Government and Indian Princes therefore the question of the defence of Indian States will assume great importance. Was it to be expected that the Indian States would be given power to protect themselves against external invasion as also against internal disorder? Nobody could conceive that the Butler Committee or any other Committee would give the Indian Princes the right to maintain armies strong enough to expel foreign invaders. It was impossible that such a thing would happen.

The utmost that might come out of the Butler Committee was that the Treaty obligations now existing between the Government of India and the Indian States might be transferred to the Crown. This could be the only objective gained by the appointment of the Butler Committee.

MOTIVE BEHIND THE ACTION.

In that case such an agreement between the Indian States and the Crown would be an impediment to political progress in British India. British India will never get even Dominion Status which involved complete control of the Army and administration to the people. The British Government would say: "We are bound to the Indian States by solemn treaties to keep control of armies and defend them against invasions." Therefore, the speaker said, the whole idea behind the appointment of the Butler Committee was to create a thick barrier and the people of British India and the people of the Indian States. If that was done, both will remain in perpetual bondage. It was therefore a mistake to think that the Indian States and British India occupy different positions. Their objectives were the same and unless both proceeded hand in hand they could not achieve self-government.

The speaker then referred to the resolution passed by the Princes on April 19. The resolution showed great anxiety for their rights and privileges. All that they promised their subjects was "the rule of law." As for the subjects of British India they "had the fullest sympathy with their legitimate aspirations." Panditji said that sympathy could only be proved when the Indian Princes responded to similar legitimate aspirations of their own people. So far they had not done so, excepting a few enlightened rulers who had made modest beginnings.

In conclusion the speaker said it would be a much better proposition if the Indian Princes secured their rights and privileges in consultation with their own people and the people of British India and again reiterated the faith that the redemption of India lay in making common cause with the people of the Indian States.

MATHERAN BLIND DAY-SUNDAY MAY 27TH 1928

AN APPEAL

in aid of

"THE STREET AND NEEDY BLIND OF BOMBAY."

To all those who have eyes to see God's beautiful light I appeal and request them to give their mite even if it be a pie in aid of the Street and Needy Blind of Bombay. It is hoped that little Matheran will give its best and do all in its power to make the Matheran Blind Day—Sunday, May 27th a success.

Remember all of you who are on a holiday enjoying yourself to add to your pleasures by bringing light into darkness.

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

GUJERATI YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Dewji Gija, a Gujarati youth who was earning his livelihood by doing embroidery work, committed suicide on Saturday by taking a large dose of opium. His neighbours saw him breathing hard and suspecting poisoning removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

GENERAL REMARKS

Bombay, May 19.

Weather continues to be dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula, clear or lightly clouded in the Deccan and the east Central Provindes, and mostly rlear elsewhere. The air is drier and warmer than usual in northwest India excluding Gujarat, the Central parts of the country and the north of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded yesterday afternoon was 113 deg. at Hissar.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

BOMBAY.

Maximum temperature 92 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 80 deg. (normal).

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 9 hours 3 minutes, yesterday (I.S.T.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

PASSENGERS AT WAY-SIDE STATIONS PUT TO GREAT INCONVENIENCE

"Disappointed Passenger" writes:—The B.B. & C. I. Railway authorities are unconcerned about the comforts and conveniences of their passengers, was proved last Sunday night, the 13th instant. Daman Town is situated about 7 or 8 miles from the Railway Station. We came to Daman Road Station on Sunday, the 13th at about 12-10 p.m. to catch the Bombay Passenger leaving there at 12-30 p.m. but on approaching the station, we were surprised to find all the doors to the platform bolted. There were about 50 passengers. Nobody outside could give any information, so I managed to get into the Station Master's Room. This gentleman informed me that he had received instructions not to issue a single ticket, not even First-Class as the train was overcrowded. I was to attend very important duties on Monday morning, and this unforseen enforced stay in Daman put me to considerable trouble and some loss. There may have been other passengers similarly affected. All the passengers had to return to Daman Town and the Bus drivers were out to make the most of the situation and demanded Rs. 3 per head instead of annas 8, their usual charge. Thus, the passengers either had to pay the heavy charges demanded by the Bus drivers or remain in the open till the next morning. Just imagine the lot of ladies and children.

When the Railway authorities found overcrowding, should they not have added a coach or two either at Surat or Bulsar?

I trust the Railway authorities will, in future, have more consideration for the passengers, at similar wayside stations, who have to come several miles, say, at dead of night only to find that they cannot get a ticket and either have to wait a whole day or return back to their homes at heavy expense and in convenience.

SPEEDING OF GOODS TRAINS.

PROGRESS ON B. B. AND C. I. RLY.

There is probably a prevailing belief amongst the general public that, while Indian Railways may, in some cases, make an attempt to cater for the comfort of passengers by speeding up their passenger trains, their goods service is usually neglected. This is not actually the case. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway who hold the speed record for long distance passenger trains in this country have been devoting equal attention to the acceleration of their goods service during the last few years. A heavy programme for the provision of heavier engines, heavier rails up to date Marshalling Yards, train control etc. is now nearing completion and it may be of interest to place on record an instance of the outcome of their efforts.

FAST AND ECONOMIC RUNNING.

On May 4th, a Goods Train with a load of 671 tons made the run of 77 miles from Achnera to Bandikui on the Metre Gauge Section Main Line with only one stop of 2 minutes for a caution order. A speed restriction covering 3-4 of a mile caused a loss of 15 minutes but in spite of this the run was accomplished in 3 hours 37 minutes or at an average speed of 21 miles an hour. The fact that this performance was effected over one of the busiest sections of single line track in India points to the excellent arrangements made by the Control office for crossing this train with other trains. But it is the performance of the locomotive that provides the outstanding feature. A run of 77 miles on a Goods train with no stop for taking water and cleaning fire was unheard of a few years ago. This type locomotive was designed by Mr. W. S. Fraser, Locomotive Superindent, Ajmer and built in the Locomotive shops at Ajmer by Indian labour. The firebox is specially adapted for the consumption of low grade coal and the fact that the grate is placed over instead of between the engine frames provides a large grate area which makes long non-stop runs possible. That the locomotive is also economical is proved by the fact that the water consumption on the run referred to amounted only to 30 gallons a mile. The coal consumption amounted to 45 lbs. a mile, or 67 lbs. per 1,000 gross ton miles, a very low figure.

The expeditious conveyance of goods traffic by Railways plays an important part in the commercial prosperity of the country, and it is satisfactory to know that the B. B. and C. I. Railway are devoting so large an amount of attention to this matter.

HAVOC OF STORM

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Reports of a severe storm, involving considerable loss of property, have been received from Mymensingh, Pabna and Dhubri. Silchar, in Assam, which reports a death, adds that a storm of such intensity has not been experienced within half a century.—A. P.

HUGE PROFITS OF OIL INDUSTRY

NO PRIMA FACIE CASE FOR PROTECTION

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION

The following representation has been sent to the Tariff Board (Oil Industry) by the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce:—

"The Committee of this Chamber does not believe that there is a "prima facie" case protection made out by the so-called Indian Oil Industry for a reference to the Tariffi Board, and that being so, the question of protection does not arise. It is not an infant industry. Although an industry might receive protection at any stage of its development according to the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission para 100, it must satisfy condition No. 2 mentioned in para 97. And this the Indian Oil Industry does not do.

NOT A NATIONAL UNDERTAKING.

The Oil Industry in India is not moreover a national undertaking, one may look at it from whatever point of view one likes Its capital and management are both almost wholly foreign and there is no scope in it for Indian intelligence. The simple fact that it is located in India cannot make it a national enterprise. The oil companies in India have never shown any solicitude for the interests of the Indian consumer and their whole attitude is that of a cruel shephard who closely fleeces his sheep for money even in winter.

BURMA OIL CO.'S HUGE PROFITS.

Burma, Oil Co. is responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the total output of Indian Oil, the remaining seven or more companies producing 20 per cent between them. Burma Oil Co. has been for years together paying handsome dividend on its shares, giving bonus shares, and also making large additions to its reserve fund. Petrol sells dearer in India than in England though it stress this point further. It is needless to stress thie point further. It shows clearly the Oil Companies' attitude— towards Indian interests in their feverish haste to make money. It is to be further pointed out that the so-called Indian Oil industry is already enjoying protection to the extent of one and a half anna per gallon—this being the difference between the import duty and excise duty on oil per gallon. They have secured the exemption of the excise duty on Petrol sent out of India, and this quantity is something like 4/5ths of the total Indian Petrol protection. Thus Indians have to buy Petrol dearer when the British people get it cheaper thousands of miles away. And it is the benign Government of India that has given this exemption to the British Oil interest in this country though it means good loss to the Indian exchaquer. The Tariff Board while examining the question of whether the present rate-war would extend to Petrol, can very fruitfully investigate this issue.

THOROUGH INQUIRY NEEDED.

But now that the inquiry is decided upon the Committee wants to state that it should be a thorough inquiry from every point of view. The cost of production should be investigatted, and opportunity should be given to the public to give evidence. The large interests of the Indian consumers should not be neglected. There is a widespread belief that the present move for protection of the British oil companies in India is made in order to maintain the high level profits even in these days of all round economic depression. The industry surely is not in danger of a collapse.

COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Committee is against the demand of the so-called small companies for remission of excise duty on some portion of their initial output, and it further opposes emphatically any increase in import duty as it will effect the consumer and unnecessarily help Burma Oil Co. who have not only asked for protection but who are, on the contrary, reported to have conceived, organised and initiated this rate-war. In no case, the Committee of the Chamber can favour the enhancement of import duty on Oil which has become a necessity of high level with all rural and most of the urban population of India, its industrial uses apart. On the contrary, the Committee would welcome the abolition of the import duty on Oil. To make up the resulting loss to revenue, the Royalty which the Oil industry has to pay should be increased. Free import of foreign oil will bring down the price and at the worst it will to a good extent curtail the inordinate profits of the British Oil companies in this country. India does produce all her oil requirements and foreign oil, has to be imported.

The Committee of this Chamber would like to add further that the results of a full and thorough investigation would enable all to see things in their proper perspective and they would strengthen the hands of Government and the public, if need be, to pass legislation on the lines of the United States' Anti-trust legislation, when the belligerents in the present oil-war cease quarelling and put up prices as in the past.

An Ooty correspondent says Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has accepted membership of the Government of Indie's committee to enquire into the question of marriageable age of Hindu girls.—A. P.

The King has approved the appointment of Major-General E. F. Orton as Colonel of the 15th Lancers.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1928.

HOPE DEFERRED.

The All-Parties' Conference which met in Bombay on Sunday adjourned on that very day after appointing a Committee of nine to draft the Constitution before the 1st of July. To many, who expected definite progress at the Bombay session, the result would be naturally disappointing. Dr. Ansari himself, who presided over the Conference, said repeatedly that he was sick of the delay caused at every step as he felt that while the people's representatives were wrangling among themselves, their common opponent was growing stronger every day and that unless the representatives came to an early settlement, the Simon Commission would have an easy walk-over in October. It is natural that Dr. Ansari's disappointment should be shared by many. But circumstanced as it was, the Bombay session could do little more than what it has done. A brief retrospect will make the point clear. The foremost problem before the Conference was to adjust the claims of the Hindus and Muslims. The Congress and the Muslim League were practically agreed on the question, both having endorsed the well-known Delhi proposals. But the Hindu Maha Sabha objected to some of them at the Delhi session of the All-Parties' Conference. This was the beginning of the trouble and started a vicious circle. The Muslims, feeling aggrieved at this, insisted upon all their demands being accepted "in toto" without any modification. The Hindu Sabha then tended to go to the opposite extreme. However, the Conference succeeded in arriving at a consensus of opinion in favour of Reforms in the N. W. Frontier Province and British Baluchistan. As regards joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minorities on the population basis, there were hardly any differences of opinion. The Hindu Subha strongly objected to the separation of Sind and reservation of seats for the majority in any province. The two questions were then entrusted to two separate Committees. The Muslim League, therefore, grew impatient and passed a resolution which has been interpreted as preventing its representatives from taking part in the formation of the future Constitution unless the Delhi scheme of 1927 was agreed to "in toto." This led the Sabha at Jubulpore practically to turn down most of the Delhi proposals. As if all this were not bad enough, the Franchise Committee appointed by the Conference did not submit its report at all and most of the members of the Sind Committee did not even meet.

It was in these circumstances that the Bombay session of the Conference was held. If the conveners could know that the two Committees would not submit their reports even at the last moment, they would probably have adjourned the session of the Conference. But they hoped they would have at least one genuine report to go upon. In the absence of none the Conference had only the choice between desultory discussion on the communal question and the appointment of a more carefully selected Committee to prepare a helpful basis for the future work of the Conference. The Conference rightly chose the second alternative. This net result of the Conference is certainly disappointing but the responsibility for it is to be fixed on the failure of those members of the two above-mentioned Committees who failed to do the work assigned to and accepted by them and upon the uncompromising attitude taken up by both the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League. That attitude was evident even at the Bombay Conference and was rightly censured by Pandit Hardayanath Kunzru. It was, however, fortunate that the Muslim League did not vote against the new Committee, that the Sabha voted for it, and that a strong Committee could be got together representing all the principal parties in the country. No better Chairman could have been elected for the Committee than Pandit Motilal Nehru. It is surprising that even for a moment he should have thought of withdrawing from the Committee. We are not aware of anything said against him individually either as Chairman of the Committee or in other capacity though the representatives of the Muslim League expressed their fears about the utility of a Committee with vague terms of reference. We are glad that Panditji was at last prevailed upon to work on the Committee.

A heavy responsibility rests on the new Committee. It has not only to settle the constitutional part of the Hindu-Muslim problem but has also to draft the outline of the whole Constitution. We would suggest it may set to work at once on the communal question and stick on to it till it arrives at a settlement. Even if it does only that and little besides, it will have done a great thing. On the other hand, if it draws up a perfect Constitution leaving the Hindu-Muslim question unsolved, it will have done nothing to improve the present situation in the country. It need hardly be stated that its success with reference to the communal question will depend upon the co-operation it manages to get from the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League. The extreme communalists in each organisation will, we fear, be slow to offer that co-operation. It will then be the duty of the nationalist Hindus and nationalist Muslims to do every thing in their power to influence their co-religionists to move towards a settlement. The first thing necessary is that the representatives of the Sabha and the League on the Committee as on the Conference must be freed from over-rigid mandates and must be authorised to consider each compromise proposal on its own merits, though each organisation will reserve to itself the right of approving or disapproving of the settlement finally arrived at by the Committee. Unless the representatives exercise this measure of freedom it will be impossible for any Committee or Conference to effect a settlement. Let those Nationalists who fail to act up to their convictions for fear of communal ostracism beware of the odium which, as Dr. Ansari warned, would surely be heaped upon them for not having done their duty to their Motherland. The nation is sick at hope deferred and will not much longer spare either communal bargainers or lip-nationalists.

THE SPIRIT OF GOOD WILL.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala proceeded on Saturday to England at the request of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and of the representatives of the States Governments who had attended the Princes' Conferences in Delhi and Bombay to discuss the scheme to be presented to the Indian States Committee. As Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, His Highness "will supervise in consultation with Sir Leslie Scott the preparation of the case" for the Princes. In the interview which he gave to the Press before he left, His Highness said that the Princes had not approached the problem "in a spirit of mere selfish assertion of what they believe are their rights." Their aim was well defined by His Highness when he declared: "Whilst preserving the integral rights of the States, our object is to contribute all we can to the solution of Indian problems in a spirit of goodwill to all, believing that only in this fashion can the progress of the States and of British India march hand in hand to a great destiny within the Empire." If all the Princes were informed with this commendable spirit, their subjects would have no difficulty in obtaining a rapidly increasing measure of self-government where the rudiments of it already exist and there would be hope that in States where pure autocracy prevails there would be gradual curtailment of arbitrary ruling powers. The statement issued by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer the other day brings into relief the fact that amongst the rulers of the States the old outlook of aloofness and indifferentism has given place to a desire to consider future relations between Indian States and British India "with special regard to constitutional developments in the latter." Many progressive States, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer declares, favour the creation of a body containing representatives both of British India and of the Indian States dealing with matters involving All-India topics in which the Indian States are interested equally with British India. It must be evident to Indian States authorities by now that the number of such matters is far too great to allow a postponment of this very vital question. Nothing will stimulate the political and economic advance of Indian States so rapidly as the creation and activities of such a body.

OUR DUTY BY BARDOLI.

The Working Committee of the Congress has done well to vindicate the Satyagraha at Bardoli. The campaign is no longer a purely local matter. It has now a national significance and the Congress has rightly recognised that significance. The resolution of the Working Committee is comprehensive enough. It supports the campaign wholeheartedly, congratulates the Satyagrahis on their brave stand, thanks Mr. Vallabhai Patel and the Gujerat M. L. C's who have resigned from the Council and asks Government to institute an independent inquiry which is all that the Satyagrahis demand The resolution also takes strong exception to the methods of Government in persecuting the Satyagrahis and to the ill-bred letter of the Commissioner N. D. wherein he describes the Bardoli leaders as "a swarm of agitators living on them (the people of Bardoli)". The resolution is mild in demanding that Government should compel the Commissioner N. D. "on pain of dismissal to withdraw the letter and offer a public apology for it." What action the prestige-ridden Government will take with regard to the inquiry demanded and the officer is more than we can say. But the duty of the people is clear. The Working Committee rightly asks the country to give the Satyagrahis all the moral and material support within the power of the nation. That is especially the duty of the people of the Bombay Presidency. As is clear from the proposed new Land Revenue Bill, which only seeks to legalise the methods adopted in Bardoli, the Government will do in other talukas what they seem determined to do in Bardoli even before the Bill is passed in the Council. The whole Presidency must bestir itself and fustrate the attempt.

INTERNAL PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES

THEIR COMPLEX AND DIFFICULT NATURE

(BY A. N. S.)

Internal conditions in the States differ widely from what obtain in British India and call for close study in order that criticisms may be fair and proposals for the future practicable. Roughly they may be indicated under two broad divisions (1) administrative and political, (2) economic. But generalisations would be permissible only in regard to particular groups which for our purpose may be made according to their geographical position as that division corresponds rather closely to the peculiarities inherent in the groups. First there are the great South Indian States—Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukottah—large in size, populous, compact in area and in the matter of administration, known as progressive, the claim of Hyderabad alone to the last distinction being disputed. Secondly: Kathiawar forms a group by itself where nearly 200 States of different grades in a complicated system may be named. Five or six of the larger ones of Kathiawar are typical of a third group which is the largest and is dealt with in this article. The Rajputana, Punjab, Central India and West India States may be placed under this class, as well as the scattered ones in the U. P. and elsewhere. The crux of the Indian States problem lies here.

NOT A COMPACT TERRITORY.

The initial trouble with these is that they do not form compact territory. Each of them is made up of scattered plots mixed up in British or in one another's areas the more fortunate having a main block and "islands" round about their borders. Either multiplying agencies at a heavy cost or totally neglecting the distant parts are the obvious conditions of conducting normal administration, let alone more beneficent activities. Protection, justice, communications, education, medical relief cannot be supplied by a uniform or simple plan. Add to these the responsibility of 'foreign' relations such as border disputes, police co-operation, extradition, etc. which arise from the extensive and complicated frontier. Tact and vigilance of a high order are required to maintain harmonious dealings with the several neighbours.

TWO TOWNS PER STATE.

Generally speaking, every State is hardly more than a collection of villages. There are said to be 755 towns and about 190,000 villages in all the States of India and the average is, therefore, less than 2 towns per State. The fact, however, is that most of the States are totally devoid of towns. The density of population is much less than in British India. Baroda which is considered an advanced State has 48 'towns,' of which 21 have less than 5,000 inhabitants each and 16 have between 5,000 to 10,000. The villages number 2,902 with an average population of 581. The inference that may be drawn from this condition is that, business, trade and industries are not of any consequence in the States and poverty is widespread. The people are in a backward condition and in many States they are still in the primitive ages. Their wants may be simple and they may be docile by nature. If they do not trouble the authorities seriously, neither can they be fused into a community fit to participate in the full life of an organised State. It is difficult to devise a polity to suit ancient conditions in modern days.

FEUDAL ARISTOCRACY.

The States are honeycombed with alienated areas under Jagirdars, Muafidars, Istimrardars, under various forms of tenure, some of them dating even prior to the present Ruling Dynasty. They are not an insignificant portion either, as may be seen in the typical cases of Indore where they form 12 per cent. of the total area of the State, of Jaipur with 60 per cent., Rewah with 75 per cent. and Jodhpur 85 per cent. They enjoy a considerable measure of independence, which has on occasions led even to revolt against the Ruler. The Ruler is never too sure of their loyalty to him or of their co-operation in measures which he may undertake for the progress of the State. Besides paralysing internal reform, they may prove a difficult problem, when the external relations of the States come to be discussed. At best, their interests if they are to be respected, form an inconvenient intrusion in State politics.

NO CONTINUITY OF POLICY.

Difficulties arise from personal rule. Continuity of policy cannot be a certain factor. The larger States have well organised administrative machinery which guarantee a minimum of good government, but where this advantage is absent, a change of Ruler or Minister means no

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CIVIL MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

A WAY TO SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

(BY SIR HARI SING GOUR).

There are no marriages in heaven and none in hell. They did not exist even upon earth till the sexual instinct of man was regulated by the force of law. As such law regarded marriage as a civil contract and did not interfere with the freedom of contract, but as such contracts were apt to become one-sided and unequal, law devised a form of registration and attached to the contract certain incidents for the mutual benefit of the contracting parties and their progeny. This is all the rationale of marriage. But as soon as marriage became crystallized into a social institution the priests, always anxious for power, came upon the scene, and declared that it was God's will that they alone should perform the marriages and they alone could dissolve its knot. Marriage being thus dragged from the day-light of reason into the darkness of superstition became a sacrament, which its unfortunate victims regard as transforming their contract into a religious ritual. But the plain fact is that in their struggle for human supremacy the priests had to vest the simple contract with a religious halo, otherwise, they could not come in. But what does a Sacrament mean? Nothing, absolutely nothing. All it means is that the marriage is priest-ridden and the married couple the willing victim of the wily-priesthood. As such, the priest held his sway both in the East as well as in the West, till the Reformation which swept away the priestly monopoly and brought religion back to the rational arena of a civil contract. As such, in all countries of Europe, except Italy and Spain, which are still Catholic ridden and in all America as well as in several Eastern countries such as Egypt, Turkey, and Japan the State has provided for the registration of marriage as a Civil Contract.

IRRATIONAL BAN.

The only civilized country where this is still not possible is India, and India is a country where the State is pledged to religious neutrality which postulates that it must provide for the registration of civil marriages to those who do not care to remain under religious thraldom. Suppose A is a Mahomedan atheist and B a Hindu what right is it for the State to say to them that if they wish to marry they must go to the priests? Is it religious neutrality? Now suppose A and B wish to marry and refuse to go to the priests; what does the State say to them? It says "Perjure yourself and get married under Act III of 1872 or go out of India, and then marry." Is it right? Is it fair? This is the basic fact regarding the marriage law in India. Hindus and Mahomedans are not forbidden to marry by their respective religions. A Mahomedan can marry a non-Muslim provided he or she is atheist which all educated Hindus are But the State has provided with no means of registering their marriage with the result that the fusion of the two races is impossible.

FUSION OF THE RACES.

Long before the present communal tension, I foresaw the future of India in a united nation. Nations are not born, they are made, and they can only be made one by removing from their path all possible barriers which keep them apart. The unification of a people does not postulate a comman religion. In Europe and in Turkey religion has already been shoved out of the political stage into the background of private conviction If India is to advance it must be so here But as a best preparation towards it and as the grand scheme for the unification of all Indians is an uniform law of Civil marriage placing Hindus and Mahomedans, and indeed all other races, on a level of equality in the eye of the law. The enactment of such a law will go far to allay the inter-communal bitterness and bring the two great communities nearer to each other, and it will help both in other directions. At present both Hindu and Mahomedan laws are polygamous Enlightened opinion is against polygamy. At any rate, those who believe in monogamy will find the means of contracting such marriages. My Bill will prevent mock-conversions and bring about marriages between parties who offend against the laws of God because they have no alternative. I am glad enlightened Mahomedan opinion favours my Bill. I can only hope that it will assert itself.

Notes of the Day.

Commendable Promptitude.

With commendable promptitude the Indian business community in London are taking steps through the recently started Indian Chamber of Commerce of Great Britain, to make the Indian protest against the vile aspersions cast upon Indian capitalists by Mr. Hartshorn, as largely representative as possible. They can be assured that their efforts will evoke immediate response in India. It is clear from the fuller details now available of Mr. Hartshorn's speech that when he talked so contemptuously of the "Saklatvala Crowd" and Parsee mill-owners, he not only wanted to damn the political chances of Mr. Saklatvala, but by mentioning the Tatas by name and characterising them as the worst employers of labour in the world he wished to convey the impression that if labour conditions in an Indian enterprise of the magnitude of the Tata Iron and Steel Works were so deplorable, in Indian concerns less under the public eye they must be indescribably cruel.

The Best Way Out.

Sir Dorab Tata has already placed the matter in the hands of the solicitors in England for the Tatas. The best way out for Mr. Hartshorn will be to offer an unqualified apology for the scandalous statements he made against this firm. But the gravity of his offence has a far greater importance. Mr. Saklatvala may elicit some sort of reply from the Government to a question he has put down, asking them if the Tatas who receive an annual cash subsidy from the State on retonnage of certain products, do according to the Government of India observe a fair wage standard. The proper reply should, of course, be that the Tatas pay even better minimum wages than the Government of India in certain departments and than the European planters pay to the Indian labourers. But a question of wider import than Mr. Saklatvala's inquiry is whether the Baldwin Government should allow Mr. Hartshorn who has shown such a complete disregard of his responsibilities as a member of the Statuory Commission to serve on that body any longer. If the Commission is to retain its professed character of being a body of "impartial investigators", Mr. Hartshorn has forfeited his right to continue on it.

No Protection to Salt.

The Government of India have published a resolution announcing their final decision not to refer to the Tariff Board the question of giving encouragement to the salt industry and the possibility of making India self supporting in respect of salt supply. Were it not for many disabilities to which the indigenous salt industry has been subjected by Government it would not be an impossible task to make India self-supporting in respect of this necessary of life. As it is, India has to import not less than 30 per cent. of foreign salt. The Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee recommended that Government should encourage this industry so as to enable it to supply all the wants of the country and showed how the difficulties it was labouring under could be removed. The Committee observed: "The Indian manufacturer is handicapped in his competition in these markets by a limitation on the tonnage of the vessel in which he may transport by regulations regarding transport in bond, by a charge for duty on losses on the voyage, by high rates of steamer freight and still higher rates of railway freight, by the exclusion of salt transported by rail from the bonded warehouses, which receive only salt imported by sea, and by the absence of any inland bonded warehouses for salt imported by rail."

The Contrast.

If Government did not approve of the findings and recommendations of the Taxation Committee, they should have at least referred the question to the Tariff Board, as was recommended by the Committee itself. But what Government did was to make a show of Departmental inquiry by the Central Board of Revenue and naturally enough both the Board and Government have come to the conclusion that no reference to the Tariff Board is necessary. Government argue that no reasonable reductions in freight can substantially assist the Indian industry, that it is not possible for India to manufacture fine salt so as to compete with the foreign stuff, and that any high duty on imported salt would only be a burden on the consumer. It is needless to add that these are the usual arguments of Government when they decide not to protect an Indian industry. But the solicitude of the Government which puts a heavy tax on indigenous salt for the interests of the consumer is truly amazing. Government's refusal even to refer the question to the Tariff Board in spite of a recommendation of the Taxation Committee, and a good 'prima facie' case made by it affords one more lurid contrast with their anxiety to protect the British oil industry in India.

MISSION OF INDIA'S YOUTH

"SET THE COUNTRY ABLAZE WITH NATIONALISM"

ACTION AS ACID TEST

SJ. SUBHAS BOSE'S INSPIRING MESSAGE

"The mission of youth" was the fascinating theme of a weighty and thought-provoking address delivered by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, on Sunday morning, at the Royal Opera House, Bombay. Although the admittance to the meeting was on tickets the magnificent concave auditorium of the Royal Opera House was densely packed from floor to ceiling. Ladies were present in large numbers. The meeting was presided over by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. As Mr. Jayakar aptly put it in his introductory speech, the huge audience that had gathered at the Opera House was treated to an intellectual feast of singular attraction. If in Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, the audience could see an idealist imbued with the spirit of the new age yet drawing his inspiration from India's glorious past, in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru they could witness a thoroughgoing, practical politician who was ever ready to face the present as it was without reference to the past. To put it in the inimitable style of Mrs. Naidu, if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is ultra-revolutionary Babu Subhash Chandra Bose is ultra-reverential. Both are young men of action and sacrifice full of indomitable youthful vigour. If the points of similarity between the two are striking, the points of contrast are still more striking. The speeches that Subhash Babu and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru delivered on Sunday morning were unmistakably indicative of their different angles of vision.

Both Babu Subhash Chandra Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were given a very rousing welcome by the gathering when they made their appearance in the auditorium.

SELF-SACRIFICE OF SUBHASH BABU.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who opened the proceedings of the meeting announced that there was a slight variation in the programme. He was going to introduce the President and the lecturer instead of thanking them at the end of the meeting, which function was entrusted to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. He was sure they were going to have that morning an intellectual feast of most singular attraction. The speaker did not think that the learned speaker and the President required any introduction to a Bombay audience. As regards Subhash Babu they were all aware of his singular sacrifice for the cause of his country. (Applause). He had the fortune to be initiated in the school of Deshbandhu C. R. Das. Every one of them knew that he had given up the delight and the comfort of the civil service for a life of perpetual sacrifice and service.

HOW TO FEEL PERPETUALLY YOUNG

Referring to the President of the meeting, Mr. Jayakar said they were all aware of the magnificent services of Pandit Jawaharlal for the country. Pandit Jawaharlal regarded the political problems with a freshness of thought, which was very invigorating. The speaker was certain of one thing that both Pandit Jawaharlal and Subhash Babu would reveal to them in their speeches the secret of remaining always youthful in life. The one lesson they could all learn from the distinguished guests was how to feel perpetually young in the service of one's own country. (Cheers).

Amidst deafening applause Pandit Jawaharlal rose to make his opening speech. He felt very much embarrassed, he began, before a very distinguished gathering in that distinguished House. It was the first time, he humorously remarked, that he was appearing as a performer in an Opera House. (Laughter). He was not there to make a speech himself, he added. Like all of them he also wanted to enjoy Subhash Babu's speech.

MR. SUBHASH BOSE'S SPEECH.

Babu Subhash Chandra Bose who was once again given a resounding ovation, began by thanking the gathering heartily for giving him an opportunity of speaking to them on a subject which, he was sure, must be dear to all. He had always felt, he went on to say, that it was only when one was in the company of young men and young women, the best in him or her came out. Coming to the subject, he frankly observed that so far as he was concerned it was his first endeavour to interpret to a public audience the youth movement of to-day. He did feel that the time had come for the youth of India to become wholly self-conscious. The youth movement either in India or elsewhere was not altogether a new phenomenon. However, he had to confess that the youth of India had not yet become fully self-conscious. Young men and women in India had not yet properly realized the connotation of the youth movement. As regards himself, he was one of those unfortunate men who could spare very little time for the proper study of the youth movement in this country. That was the reason why he had prefaced his remarks by saying that his first effort to interpret the new youth movement might have its numerous shortcomings. He, however, hoped that his efforts would induce all of them to devote more time and energy to this great problem. Now what was the mission of youth? If they asked him to reply to that question in one sentence he would say that the mission of youth was to create a new world for itself and for the rest of humanity. Now if they wanted to create a new world, they had got to seek it within themselves as Tolstoy would say that "The Kingdom of God is within you." In order to fulfil their mission as young men and women, they had got to satisfy two conditions. Firstly they had got to realise the ideal within themselves, and secondly, they had got to help others in the realisation of that ideal. He could see that India was creating a new culture for India and humanity.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF YOUTH MOVEMENT.

The speaker then went on to explain the essential features of a youth movement. It was not often correct to say, he proceeded, that every movement in which the youth participated was a youth movement. In his opinion, the youth movement must be inspired by a new belief and a new method of thinking. Members of that movement must look at life from a new angle of vision. If they applied that driterian to the youth movement in India, they would at once realize how far the movement in India fulfilled that test. Proceeding, the speaker said he had heard remarks from several young men and women against leaders in India. Hiis own feelings in that respect were that it was time for the youth of this country to cease complaining. The youth must produce its own leaders. If they analysed the youth movements in different parts of the world and in different stages of the life of humanity, they would agree with him that most of the national movements in other countries were inspired by young men and women.

MAZINNI'S EXAMPLE.

How did Italy work for her political emancipation? Mazinni, the father of Italian nationalism started life as a young dreamer He was moving about the hills and dales of Italy dreaming all sorts of dreams about Italy's future. The Governor of the Province in which Mazinni lived had on one occasion to say that he did not like men whose musings were unknown. The moral was quite simple and evident. The Governor was aware of the power of thought which could in no time inspire the whole nation. Mazinni organised a band of young men and with their help won the freedom for his country. All the big movements in Turkey, Persia, China and Japan were originated by dreamers. The youths of India had, therefore, to address themselves to a task of dreaming of India and her future.

SERIOUS DRAWBACKS.

The speaker then pointed out some of the defects of the youth movement in India. The young men and women in India, he observed, lacked in tenacity. There was the desire to improve the present conditions but they had not got sufficient sustaining power which was necessary for the success in an important movement. Once the youths in India were able to realize the world within themselves, it would be an object lesson for the whole humanity. Subhash Babu then critically analysed the relation between nationalism and internationalism. According to his way of thinking, there was intimate connection between nationalism and internationalism. His conception of internationalism was the deferation of self-governing nations in political sphere and a federation of cultures in cultural sphere. If they wanted India to make her contribution to the world they could do so only by making India develop her national art and national culture. It was sometimes argued that as science was universal, arts and cultures were also universal. He differed from that viewpoint. In his opinion art and culture could not be universal. In the domain of culture, India had a mission to make her contribution to the world culture. The second mission with which India was entrusted was the solution of world problem. That problem was to bring about a harmonious unity among the cultures of the world. That was a problem of very gigantic magnitude and the world had hitherto failed to solve it. The gravity of that problem might appeal others but it could only serve to inspire

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MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN GREECE

VENIZELOS TO RE-ENTER POLITICAL ARENA

GENERAL ELECTIONS LIKELY

LONDON, May 20.

Athens.—An intricate political situation has arisen owing to the decision of Cafandari's Minister of Finance and the Leader of the Progressive Liberal Party to resign as a result of serious differences with the ex-Premier Venizelos, who, it is believed, desires to prevent the overthrow of the Government by military coup. Cafandaris does not recognise the right of Venizelos to interfere with the situation, but the supporters of Venizelos contend that all Republican leaders owe their political existence to Venizelos, who is regarded as the founder of all Greek Republican parties, and that all such leaders should follow his advice. Venizelos, who has been in retirement since he was defeated in 1920, is expected to re-enter political arena. Elections may be held at an early date in order to solve the threatened ministerial crisis. The Royalist Press is violently opposing Venizelos.—Reuter.

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS

LONDON, May 20.

Peking.—Four hundred Japanese troops have arrived here, and have been quartered at the Austrian Legation..—Reuter.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION

LONDON, May 20.

Brownsville (Pennsylvania).—Hitherto, twenty persons are known to have been dead as a result of the explosion and fire in Mather mine near here. Hundred and fifty miners were underground when the explosion occurred. Rescuers are feverishly working for the succour of the survivors.—Reuter.

PANDIT MALAVIYA STARTS FOR BOMBAY

TO ATTEND ALL-PARTIES CONFERENC

BENARES, May 19.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had originally decided to attend the All-Parties' Conference but latterly his health being weak, he had postponed his departure for Bombay. Yesterday pressing telegrams were received from Pandit Motilal Nehru and others, so Pandit Malaviya left Benares for Bombay this morning to participate in the labours of the Conference.—A. P.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 19.

Rain seriously interfered with cricket all over the country. There was no play at Hull (Yorkshire versus Sussex) and Chesterfield, (Derbyshire versus Somerset). The following were closing scores in the matches in which start was made:

M. C. C. versus West Indies at Lord's.—M. C. C. 65 for one.

Surrey versus Essex at the Oval.—Essex 94 for two.

Lancashire versus Warwickshire at Nelson.—Lancashire 15 for no wickets.

Notts versus Leicestershire at Nottingham.—Notts ten for two wickets.

Northamptonshire versus Kent at Northampton.—Northamptonshire 150 (Freeman six for 52) Kent 79 for no loss of wickets.

Hampshire versus Worcestershire at Southampton.—Worcestershire 151 for two wickets (Gibbons 104 not out).

Gloucestershire versus Oxford at Oxford.—Gloucestershire 273 for 5 wickets (Dipper 110, Hammond 53, Dacre 63 not out).—Reuter's Special.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

NEGOTIATION WITH CENTURY MILL AUTHORITIES

LABOUR LEADERS' EFFORTS

There was no change in the strike situation on Sunday. At the meeting held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, the workers were exhorted to stand firm and continue the strike. It appears the Strike Committee is negotiating with the Century Mills in regard to non-payment of wages to the workers. The exodus to villages continues to be steady.

DAVIES MURDER CASE IN SESSIONS

BENGAL MINISTER NAMED AS DEFENCE WITNESS

CHITTAGONG, May 19.

Buzlar Rahman, the alleged assassin of Mr. G. H. W. Davies, District Magistrate of Chittagong, who has been committed to the sessions, will be tried on June 11th by Mr. A. P. Porter, Additional Sessions Judge. It is understood that a large number of defence witnesses from Tipperah and Jalpaiguri will be examined to prove the mental condition and previous history of the prisoner and Jurors will be summoned from the Special List. The Hon. Nawab Musharuff Hossain, Minister, Bengal Government, is named as the first of the defence witnesses. A. P.

TO RELIEVE FOOD SCARCITY.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S TOUR

DARJEELING, May 19.

H. E. the Governor proposes to leave Darjeeling on May 22nd, on a visit to districts suffering from scarcity of foodstuffs. He will visit Bankura on the 25th instant, Suri, in Birbhum on the 26th, Murshidabad on the 29th and Malda on the 30th, returning to Darjeeling on the 31st. His Excellency will meet in these districts district officials, and chairman and members of district boards and relief committees, and will discuss with them the progress of relief operations.—A. P.

A TOUCHING SCENE

DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMAD BIDS FAREE WELL TO HIS STUDENTS

ALIGARH, May 19.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad left to-day for Bombay 'en route' to England where he will make a lengthy tour to study post-war development in English and Continental systems of education. The Doctor had a touching farewell at the hands of the students. Addresses were presented by the Economics and Oriental Societies, and there was a dinner arranged by the Intermediate College. An address was also presented by the Curzon Geographical Society.

Dr. Ziauddin's cariage was unhorsed at the University and was drawn by large numbers of students to the station platform. There, with tears in his eyes, the doctor delivered a message to the boys, many of whom were deeply affected at the parting of their chief.—A. P.

DEATH SENTENCE UPHELD

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The High Court has upheld the death sentence passed on Kallu, who was convicted of the murder of Rai Bahadur Bahadur Singh, the Hindi leader of Pilbhit.—A. P.

MAKING IT HOT FOR MR. HARTSHORN

MOVE FOR STRONG, UNITED PROTEST

MISCHIEVOUS MOVE OF BRITISH LABOUR

"SAK'S" QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 19.

Following the Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn's speech at Blaengarw, South Wales the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain has cabled to the Commerce Department, Government of India, the Federations and Chambers of Commerce, the Mill-owners' Association Bombay and other commercial bodies, as also to prominent Indian businessmen, for an immediate statement to enter a strong and united protest against the alleged remarks of the Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn. An extraordinary meeting of the Chamber, on Monday, will discuss letters of representation to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Sir John Simon.

Mr. Khaitan, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, who is now in London, "en route" to Geneva, has cabled instructions to his Committee to take action in the matter. Sir Dorab Tata, head of the firm of Tatas, who is at present in London, is in constant communication with other Directors of the Tatas and the Management. Mr. Saklatvala has given notice of a private question in the House of Commons which he will ask on Monday.

Mr. Saklatvala will ask the Secretary of State whether in view of the fact that the Tata Iron and Steel Company are receiving an annual cash subsidy on retonnage of certain products and manufacturing industries under the control of Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, and receiving orders for steel, cement, cloth, etc., in preference over British tenderers, from various departments of the Government of India, and Government-controlled railways, and mines, he would inform the House if the Government of India have assured themselves that these firms are observing a fair wage standard and afford fair treatment to their employees.—Reuter.

CREATING DIVISION IN NATIONAL RANKS

MISCHIEVOUS MOVE OF BRITISH LABOUR

LONDON May 19.

The latest move of the British Labour is to alienate Indian labour from the national fight and to rouse their hostilities against Indian politicians.

A speech to that effect was delivered in London by Mr. Purcell, who recently came to India to make the so-called enquiry into the labour conditions here. The redoubtable labour champion made wild allegations against Indian politicians.

That a subtle conspiracy is on foot between the British Tories and Labour, "*in conformity with the united British national plan*," to prevent a powerful Nationalist-Labour combination, is thus confirmed.

British Labour leaders are very much perplexed by the speech of Mr. Hartshorn, a Labour member of the Simon Commission, in which he attacked the Tatas as "the worst employers of labour."

A demand may be made of his expulsion from the Commission on the ground of his compromised position by that speech as an impartial investigator. The Tatas' London agents are also making enquiries, and the matter is being considered by their legal advisers.

Two important developments may result out of the Hartshorn-Saklatvala controversy.

Mr. Hartshorn's attack on the Tatas calling them the worst employers of labour and incidentally mentioning them as "Tartars" (which our investigator confirms to-day), has led to the Tata's London Agents enquiring into the matter before any statement is issued. It is understood that the matter is being considered by their legal advisers.

Great uneasiness also prevails among the Labour leaders at Mr. Hartshorn's indiscretion which they fear may result in the Indian politicians demanding Mr. Hartshorn's expulsion from the commission, on the ground of his compromised position by that speech as an impartial investigator the matter will soon be raised by one of the Indian organisation.

MR. PURCELL'S FEAT.

Mr. Purcell, in a speech last night in the Essex Hall decried Indian lawyers, journalists and politicians, whose party funds he maintained were swelled by the exploiters of the labour. He asked Indians to organise in Trade Unions and the trade unionists not to trust politicians.

Asked as to why British Trade Unions supported the Labour Party, which co-operated with the Conservatives in the Simon Commission, Mr. Purcell declared evasively that Labour politicians had no voice in the Trade Unions and that the Trade Unions only co-operated with politicians for joint political action.

Mr. Purcell on the whole directed the speech to impress on the Indian labour the necessity of co-operation with British Labour, which should send strike leaders and trained trade unionists to organise the Indian labour.

The impression that the British Trade Union Congress is working to detach the Indian Labour from Indian politicians to prevent a powerful Nationalist Labour combination, in conformity with the united British national plan tacitly agreed to between the Tories and Labour, is now confirmed —Forward Special Cable.

MR. PARSONS IN BOMBAY

SIMLA, May 19.

Mr. Parsons, Financial Commissioner, Railways, will leave Simla on 25th May for Bombay to hold meetings of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways there on the 28th, 29th and 30th. He will be back in Simla by the 1st of June.

The agenda of the Committe includes the proposed construction of the Chittagong Nazirhat railway, the Shaista Ganj Balla railway, the Hiwarkhed Akot Akola Basim railway, the Bolapur Shevgaon railway, the Contai Road—Contai railway, the Amraoti Narkhed railway, the Mashrak Thawe railway, the Pollachi Palghat railway and the Sind left bank feeder railways.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, May 19.

Helsingfors.—In the Davis Cup, Gregory beat Grahn 6|0, 1|6, 6|1, 6|1 and Higgs beat Grotenfelt 6|2, 6|1, 2|6, 6|0.—Reuter's Special.

Stockholm.—In the second round of the Davis Cup, Czechoslovakia beat Sweden by four matches to one.

Berlin.—In the Davis Cup second round, Germany beat Spain, winning three matches to one. Germany meets the winner of the Anglo-Finnish tie proceeding at Helsingfors.—Reuter's Special.

PROTESTS AGAINST SIND LAND ALIENATION BILL

LARKANA, May 18.

The Panchayat of Nagar Parker has passed the following resolution:—

"We strongly object to the new Sind Land Alienation Bill and respectfully request Government not to bring it before the Bombay Council. Also we agree with the proposal passed by the Hindu Maha Sabha regarding the separation of Sind".

Another resolution of Jumali Panchat and Panchat Riti is as follows:—

"We strongly protest against the passing of the Land Alienation Bill, as it ousts Hindus from the Zamindari profession. The Bombay Government should not, therefore allow such a bill to come before the Legislative Council."

DRAMATIC AUTHORS AND ACTORS CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, May 19.

The 23rd Session of the Dramatic Authors and Actors' Conference of Maharashtra (Marathi Natya Sammelan) will be held on the 28th instant under the presidency of the well-known authoress, Mrs. Girijabai Kelkar of Dhulia. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the President of the Bombay Municipality, is the President of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

KING AMANULLAH IN CONSTANTINOPLE

FRIEND AND BROTHER OF KEMAL PASHA

CORDIAL WELCOME BY PRESS

LONDON, May 19.

Constantinople.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan arrived from Sebastapol on board the Turkish steamer escorted by Turkish destroyers, and were welcomed by a delegation including the City Prefect and the Naval and Military authorities. After a short rest the King and Queen left for Angora in a special train. The press comments are very cordial on the visit and recall that Afghanistan was the first nation to conclude a treaty of friendship with Turkey in 1921, and declare that Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha will receive King Amanullah as a friend and brother.—Reuter.

MORE BUFFALOES FOR BUTCHER'S KNIFE

INNOCENT PERSONS MADE TO SUFFER

MR. NARIMAN'S ADVICE TO SATYAGRAHIS

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO VISIT BARDOLI

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes on May 19:

On the 17th Mahalkari Mr .Chhaganlal attached a she-buffalo belonging to Sjt. Ghelabhai Narushankar. On, the animal showing an unwillingness to accompany its Pathan protector, it is reported the Mahalkari summarily sentenced it to 'lathi' blows "ad lib" for offering resistance to Government servants lawfully engaged in attaching property!" The resistance of the animal being overcome by these gentle methods it was driven off to the Valod 'Thana' to undergo simple imprisonment pending the execution of capital sentence at the hands of the butchers of Surat.

NEIGHBOURLINESS.

On the 10th, the Mahalkari, Valod, effected an entrance into the backyard of the house of Amichand Bhagaji who had the misfortune to be his neighbour and attached one milch she-buffalo and one 'Tonga'. There being no horses in the stable the vehicle was pulled to the Police Station with the help of the Pathans.

RETURN OF HOSPITALITY.

At Vaghech, on the 17th, Mr. Gulabbhai who has distinguished himself by his Japti exploits visited a house where a few days back he had received a cordial welcome with 'Pan-Supari' and attached the board of a swing that was hanging there.

NEW WAYS OF RECOVERING OLD DEBTS.

The Collector here seems to have discovered a new way of recovering revenue by cancelling the gun-licences of such 'Khatedars' as have not paid up. The arms must of course be surrendered to the authorities on the cancellation of licences. And the proceeds from the auction of the confiscated arms can then be used for recovering dues. The arms licences of Sjts Jivanbhai Himatbhai and Ismail Musa Jina of Bardoli, and Lala Morar of Akoti have so far been cancelled in pursuance of this policy.

JAPTIS GALORE.

The following is the diary of the work of Japtidar Mr. Dave who as usual was accompanied by Pathans. On the 18th:—The Japti party made a futile attempt to attach property from the house of Narsinh Vishram by breaking open the door of his compound and entering the house!

Without caring to know whether Madhav Makan was a 'Khatedar' the Japti party forced their entry into his house, but left it on learning that he was not a 'Khatedar.'

They kicked open the door of Kalyan Deva but found nothing to pounce upon!

In their usual manner they entered the house of Dahya Bawa but left on finding that he had no 'Khata'!

They broke open the door of Bawa Chhiba, made a list of his belongings and threatened to attach his calf and rice. But on an after-thought they tried to win him over by offering to let him go if he paid up in four days.

In the absence, of the owner, Hari Vithal, they broke open his house with the help of a gun and attached a copper pot (b) two brass 'lotas' (c) one bench. It should be noted here that the owner of the house is a non-Khatedar boy.

Making a forced entry in the houses of Bhawan Makan, Mavaji Deva and Dahya Deva they attached the following respectively:—

(a) (1) one bedstead, (2) one 'lota', (3) one bucket.
(b) (1) one buffalo, (2) one calf.
(c) (1) one buffalo, (2) one calf.

to the children of the cultivators whose buffaloes are attached and taken away. The Patel Ramagovind of Shiker distributed sweets to celebrate the event of Japtivalas breaking open the backdoor of his house with the butt ends of police rifles and entering the house and carrying away 10 utensils.

MR. NARIMAN AT SARBHON.

Mr. K. F. Nariman arrived this morning from Bombay 'via' Navsari and visited Sarbhon on his way in the company of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. He addressed a crowded meeting of cultivators at the Sarbhon Ashram. He will meet Parsis of Bardoli taluka in the afternoon and address another big meeting of the whole taluka people in the evening at the Bardoli Ashram.

OFFICIAL THREATS TO PATELS AND VETHIAS

AN AKALI GENTLEMAN'S KIND ACT

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 19.

A number of Vethias of Shiker village have been summoned to the Kacheri by the Valod Mahalkari to show cause why their "Vavla" lands which are given them in return for their service should not be confiscated since they neither help the Government nor present themselves for Government work. Patels also are threatened with steps for not going to officials when called.

AN AKALI GENTLEMAN'S KIND ACT.

An Akali gentleman has handed Rs. 250 to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to supply milk

ALLEGED THEFT OF SALT

PATHAN OF JAPTI PARTY IN POLICE CUSTODY

(From Our Special Representative.)

BARDOLI, May 20.

Gulmakhmal Saiyad Makhmal, one of the Pathans belonging to Valod special Japti officers' party, and specially requisitioned by Government for Japti work in Bardoli Taluka, was, it is alleged, caught red-handed stealing salt at about 11 a.m. from salt bags lying in the Bardoli station shed. It appears he had come to Bardoli station escorting some cattle and 2 horses of Sheth Virchand Chenaji of Bajipura, attached by the Valod Japti officer a few days ago and auctioned yesterday to a Mahomedan specially invited from Khandesh. While these animals were being put into waggons on the siding platform the Pathan named above availed himself of the opportunity and probably mistaking salt bags for sugar bags took out a big knife and tearing open one of the bags took out nearly three pounds of salt when the station sentry, another Pathan, saw him and catching hold of him handed him over to the Railway police in the presence of hundreds of the passengers of the train which had just steamed in. Some of the spectators are reported to have taken snapshots of this incident, probably to present the Commissioner, N. D., with a copy. The man together with the stolen property is still in the Railway police custody.

PATHAN RAJ CONDEMNED

DR. ANSARI TO VISIT BARDOLI

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 20.

Unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm and determination were witnessed to-day at a monster meeting held at Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli, when in response to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's invitation, more than 5,000 Satyagrahi cultivators from all parts of the Taluka assemled to listen to Mr. K. F. Nariman who paid a visit to Bardoli for studying the struggle.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel introduced Mr. Nariman as a great fighter of injustice and corruption and who fought Bardoli's cause in the Council as he did the Development scandal. But Councils were snares, and the only thing one could achieve there was a chance to call a spade a spade. But that sort of beating the water did not interest him.

Mr. Nariman speaking said he was ashamed to be introduced as an M.L.C. It left him in doubt that the Councils were utterly useless, and the only work of real worth was organising the country just as Bardoli had done and fight against official injustice. The fight undertaken by Bardoli was no longer local, but embraced the country wide problem of agriculturists. For the Indian farmer was the same everywhere. He congratulated the farmers for their non-violence they were showing, and vehemently protested against the Pathan Raj which was galore all over Bardoli Taluka and which was a disgrace to the Government.

Doctor Ansari and Maulana Shaukat Ali are likely to visit Bardoli Taluka shortly.

PLEA FOR BETTER CONDITIONS

INDIAN SEAMEN FORMULATE THEIR DEMANDS

SUGGESTIONS FOR RECRUITMENT

At a largely attended meeting of the members of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, held in the Union's Hall, on Saturday, under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Asavale, M.L.C., J.P., the men's grievances were ascertained and their demands formulated. Several seamen and officers of the Union, including Mr. Sylviera and Messrs. L. G. Pradhan, Vice-President, Syed Munawar, General Secretary, and Mahomed Ebrahim and Abdul Karim Hassan, Secretaries, took part in the discussion. The following demands were unanimously adopted for representation to the authorities concerned, with a view to secure early removal of their acute grievances. The following are the main demands of the seamen:—

SYSTEM OF RECRUITMENT.

The crews should be called for sea-service from the Indian Seamen's Union Office, as the Government Shipping Office is situated in an out-of-the-way place where no convenient accommodation for seamen is provided. Secondly, the Recruiting Officer, whose appointment is impending, should be invested with sole authority in the recruitment of seamen, free from the interference of the Shipping Master, Brokers and Ghat Serangs. Thirdly, turns should be resorted to, strictly in accordance with the Rester, so as to ensure an equitable distribution of employment to seamen.

Their rates of pay should be restored to the scale of 1922, by an all-round increase of 25 per cent. over the wages now obtaining in lines other than the P. and O. Secondly, the pay for the period of engagement should be given if crews are discharged before the expiry of the period of agreement without reasonable cause. Thirdly, the rule of paying off seamen within 48 hours after discharge should be strictly enforced; and if the rule is infringed seamen should be compensated adequately for the days they have to wait for payment.

WORKING HOURS AND HOLIDAYS.

Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and religious holidays should be granted to seamen, and these required to work on holidays should be paid over-time allowances. Secondly, seamen's working hours should be limited to 8 hours a day, and for extra hours over-time allowance should be paid.

Excepting rice and flour, all other rations of seamen being inadequate, should be doubled. Milk and coffee should be included in the rations. Provision should be made for improved accommodation for seamen on board ships, and separate cabins reserved for the sick among seamen during voyage. For Quarter-masters or Succanics, wheel houses should be provided on ships. For saloon crew a dining table should also be provided Warm clothing and double pay should be given to seamen in the event of their voyage in cold climes.

An allowance representing 75 per cent. of their pay should be granted during the time they are removed to hospitals owing to injuries or illness and discharged as cured. Secondly, provision should be made for old age, sickness and unemployment insurance by contributions from the Shipping Companies. Thirdly, a bonus of 25 per cent. should be given in the event of their continuous service after a month succeeding the period of their one year's engagement.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPLAINTS.

The Pathans kept in the Shipping Office should be replaced by peons and menials as in other Government offices, and free access should be given by the Shipping Master to seamen to present their complaints, and a room should be provided for Union officials in the Shipping Office for taking prompt measures on complaints. Secondly, the character column should be expunged from seamen's certificate of service, as per the International Maritime Conference Convention of 1926, and the letters "G. S." meaning general servant should be changed into "Waiter" in the saloon crew certificates. Thirdly, the amenities provided for seamen should be clearly explained by the Shipping Office when the crews are signed on. Fourthly, railway luggage charges of seamen discharged at an Indian port other than that of embarkation should be defrayed by the Shipping Companies. Fifthly, breaches of discipline of seamen should be decided upon by courts of inquiry consisting of the Captain and departmental officers concerned, and the decisions so openly taken should be entered in the seamen's Log-book.

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act should be so amended as to incorporate necessary provisions by way of redress of the above grievances.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION DURING CALCUTTA CONGRESS

PROTEST AGAINST DISPLAY OF FOREIGN GOODS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That an Exhibition will be held at Calcutta during the coming session of the Congrsss is sure, because an Exhibition Committee has been formed by the members of the Reception Committee. After the elections of the Chairman, the General Secretary and the Treasurer of the Reception Committee, came abruptly the proposal from Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta to elect Mr. Naliniranjan Sircar as Secretary to the Exhibition Committee, though there was no proposal to the effect that an Exhibition should be held. In the absence of a formal resolution the proceedings were irregular. In the event of the Reception Committee deciding on holding an Exinition the next point for decision would have been the nature of the Exhibition that would be held. For it is necessary and imperative that its nature should be decided by the general body of the Rsception Committee instead of by the smaller body of the Exibition Committee or by a single individual in the person of the Secretary to the Exibition.

A REPLICA OF MADRAS EXBITION.

I have reasons to believe that the Calcutta Exibition will be a replica of the last Madras Exibition, for those who invited the Congress to Calcutta had formed their ideas at Madras as to how the show should be run and by whom. To impress the members of the Reception Committee with the necessity of the immsdiate election of an Exhibition Secretary and in his sagerness to get Mr. Sircar elected, Mr. Sen Gupta said that Mr. Sircar had definite plans, had progressed towards the work and that letters were to be postsd by the next foreign mail for making the Exhibition successful. On being questioned as to the relationship of the Exhibition with the posting of letters by the forsign mail, Mr. Sen Gupta became impatient and replied that he wondered why such a question was asked. He said that he wanted the Exhibition to be the first of its kind in the whole of Asia for which many things had to be done including importation of machinery as exhibits. The necessity of posting letters by the next foreign mail was thus explained with its implications. It shows Mr. Sen Gupta and party have got definits ideas about the Exhibition and are determined on getting up a pompous show of foreign goods as was done at Madras.

At Madras the Exhibition Committee got over Rs. 30,000/- from the Government and for all practical purposes, it was a Government exhibition. European merchants, industrialists and the Government raised extensive structures to display foreign goods and large factory products, thus alluring visitors to hanker after all that contributes to the ruin of the villages and the ruin of India. And all this was done in the name of the Congress.

A DISPLAY OF INDIGENONS ARTS.

Instead of setting up a mammoth and unhealthy show with the object of getting some money. Bengal should collect and display indigenous arts and crafts. Bengal is the home of Swadeshi. Here in Bengal the organisers of the Congress and the Exhibition should demonstrate their love for the poor millions through the Exhibition by bringing out that which can save the ruined cottages, by prominently displaying her life-giving arts, hand work of artists and artisans. I would call upon Mr. Sircar to have and consult the interests of the masses instead of rushing in for foreign and borrowed splendour.—Yours etc.

KSHITISH CH. DAS GUPTA.

Sodepur, 15th May 1928.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION AGITATION AT SHOLAPUR

Karnatak Unification agitation is steadily gaining strength at Sholapur. For some time past a Karnatak Unification Association presided over by Mr. M. S. Sirdar, Bar-at-Law, has been in existence here and lately under its auspices several Kannad leaders such at Messrs Mudvedkar and R. R. Diwakar of Dharwar came here and delivered lectures on Karnatak and kindred subjects recently. In a recent meeting it has also been decided that some delegates should be sent from this place to the Karnatak Unification Conference and the Kanrese Sahitya Sammelan the first to be held at Dharwar and the second at Gulbarga on the 28th and 29th May and 1st, and and 3rd June respectively.

A LONDON SENSATION

CASE AGAINST SIR LEO MONEY AND GIRL FRIEND.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENTS ON POLICE METHODS.

After hearing the evidence of Sir Leo Money, charged, together with Irene Savage, aged 22, a valve inspector, of New Southgate, with having committed an offence against public decency in Hyde Park, the magistrate at Marlborough-street Police Court, Mr. Cancellor, yesterday stopped the case and discharged both defendants. He awarded ten guineas costs against the police.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., who appeared for both defendants, was about to call Miss Savage when the magistrate stopped the case.

Mr. Cancellor said: "Having heard the case so far, and the denials of Sir Leo Money, I have heard enough, and I have come to the conclusion that both defendants are not guilty, and I dismiss the charge against both of them.

"It is unusual for magistrates in cases of this kind to make any observation beyond dismissing the charge. There are, however, one or two things I ought to say in this case, particularly with regard to matters of procedure.

"First, I wish to say that in a case of this sort, if the police can get corroborative evidence, they ought to take every possible opportunity open to them to do so.

"In this case there was, in my opinion, an opportunity which ought to have been grasped, and the explanation which the officers give for not taking that opportunity does not satisfy me.

"In the second place, I should like to say this. There are cases of this sort brought to Hyde Park Police Station or other stations when defendants arrested protest their innocence most positively, and give their correct names and addresses.

"I cannot help thinking that in cases of that sort the police officer in charge of the station who accepts the charge should report the whole facts to the Chief Commissioner of Police, with a view to proceeding by summons, and not to charge such people and take them to the police station next morning.

"If that had been done, I venture to think this case would never have been brought, and a great deal of pain and a most unpleasant ordeal would have been spared the two defendants."

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett applied for costs against the police.

The Magistrate: Yes, I think you may have 10 guineas costs against the police.

The charge against Sir Leo and Miss Savage was brought by two plain clothes constables, who said they saw them sitting together on chairs near the Albert Gate entrance to Hyde Park, and they described what they alleged they saw. They admitted that they did not take the name and address of a man who brought to them Sir Leo's umbrella after his arrest.

MISS SAVAGE ENGAGED.

In his address to the magistrate, for the defence, Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., said:—

"This case is a very different one from many that come into this court. First of all, you have Sir Leo Money charged, a gentleman of high repute and excellent character, but in a case of this sort I think you will consider even more important than the character held by the man is the character held by the woman.

"I say at once that this young lady of 22 years is a lady of the highest possible character. She lives at home with her father and mother, and for over four and a half years she has been in one employment. She is engaged to be married."

As it was thought right that no possible evidence should be left out, she had been medically examined, and the doctor's evidence would disprove the allegation.

"Sir Leo has known this lady to the knowledge of her parents for some six months. He was introduced to her quite properly by a lady friend, a lady also of high repute. He has met her and the lady who introduced them on some six or eight occasions over a period of six months.

"They have dined together, have been openly to theatres together, the three of them and the two of them.

Medical evidence was called on behalf of Miss Savage.

SIR LEO'S INDIGNATION PROTEST.

Sir Leo Money then went into the witness-box. He said he was a married man, and had been a member of Parliament for 12 years, and he had also held office in the Government. He was introduced to Miss Savage by a Miss Egan, and since then he had met Miss Savage, both alone and with Miss Egan, about eight times. On each occasion they dined together, and afterwards went to a theatre or cinema.

He knew Miss Savage was about to be married, and they had discussed her financial position. She was employed in testing wireless valves. "She was extremely fond of her mother," said Sir Leo, "and I was glad to find that her mother knew about me."

The appointment for them to meet that night, he said, was by letter. They dined in the public room at the Astoria Restaurant, Greek-street, Soho, and had some light wine. They were there about an hour and a half. Leaving about 9-30, they walked to the Marble Arch and went into the Park. They sat down on chairs beneath a tree. Miss Savage was in the chair on his right. He placed his umbrella and newspapers on the chair on his left.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett: What did you do after you sat down?

Sir Leo: We smoked cigarettes.

Sir Leo categorically denied that he and Miss Savage were behaving in the manner described.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett: Did you struggle with the police?—No; but I showed indignation at the pain he was causing me. Sir Leo said he wanted to get the man who brought the umbrella as a witness.

Sir Henry: You phoned to your solicitor?—Yes. I also phoned to the Home Secretary, but unfortunately he was engaged at the House.

"A GREAT SHAME."

In an interview with a Press representative Sir Leo Money said: "I think it a great shame that police constables should be employed and sent in plain clothes to watch people in the parks. The simple and obvious course is to light Hyde Park thoroughly and to patrol it, not with spies, but with uniformed park policemen." He added that it was not generally known that Lady Money became bail surety for Miss Savage.

MAINTAINING OF WORLD PEACE

BRITISH REPLY TO U. S. PROPOSALS

CONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION

LONDON, May 19.

Sir A. Chamberlain's reply accepting Mr. Kellogg's proposals for outlawry of war has been handed to the United States Ambassador. The reply lays stress that his Majesty's Government cannot agree to any new treaty which will weaken and undermine the League Covenant and the Treaty of Locarno on which the peace of Europe rests. Mr. Kellogg has, however, made it clear that he has no intention by the terms of the new treaty of preventing parties to the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaty from fulfilling their obligations.

IMMUNITY IN CERTAIN REGIONAL WARFARE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain points out that there are certain regions in world welfare, and the integrity of which constitute a special vital interest for British peace and safety. His Majesty's Government has been at pains in the past to make it clear that interference in these regions cannot be suffered and their protection against attack is to the British Empire, a measure of self-defence. It must be clearly understood that his Majesty's Government accept the new treaty on the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGREEABLE.

Sir A. Chamberlain's reply states that his Majesty's Government find nothing in their existing commitments which prevents their hearty co-operation in this new movement for strengthening the foundations of peace and they will gladly co-operate for the conclusion of the proposed pact. It should be appreciated that the pact's nature is such that his Majesty's Government in Britain cannot participate other than jointly and simultaneously with his Majesty's Government in the Dominions and the Government of India. They, therefore, communicated with those Governments and, Sir Austen is happy to state that they are all in cordial agreement with the general principle of the proposed treaty. Sir Austen, therefore, is confident that on receipt of an invitation to participate in the conclusion of such an agreement they, no less than his Majesty's Government in Britain, will be prepared to accept the invitation.—Reuter.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRAFTS

NO SERIOUS DIVERGENCE

LONDON, May 19.

Sir A. Chamberlain's reply says that the Government are convinced that there is no serious divergence between the French and American drafts which impression is confirmed by Mr. Kellogg's speech of 28th April, in which he regards the right of self-defence as inalienable, and further recognises that a violation of the undertaking by one party would free the remaining parties from the obligation vis-a-vis the treaty breaking State. His Majesty's Government are prepared to accept Mr. Kellogg's draft for the most part, but would prefer to see embodied in the text of the treaty an article similar to that in the French draft which enables the parties to the covenant of the League and the Locarno Treaty to fulfil their obligations under them.—Reuter.

MISSION OF INDIA'S YOUTN.

(Continued from page 7.)

them. What was the record of Europe and America in unifying the ethnic groups of the world? It was often said that the mission of Europe was to civilize the world. Did civilization mean decay and ruination? What was England's explanation for the deterioration of races which had the fortune of coming under her civilizing influence? The answer to this question was that the Occident had miserably failed to solve the problem of unifying various ethnic groups.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

Continuing his argument, Subash Babu emphasized the fact that India had a contribution to make in every branch of human life. If Indians would exert themselves in a right spirit and a right manner he was certain, they would be able to hold their own in every domain of life. It was necessary for them to realize that aspect of the mission. The speaker then dwelt at some length on the study of Indian history. A time had come, he added, when they must study their past history from a new vision.

REAWAKENING IN THE COUNTRY.

Coming to the reawakening in India, Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose observed that he did not look upon the present movement as a reflex movement. He was sure the awakening had come from within The task before them now was not only to dream but also to create. Unless they were fully alive to the responsibility lying on their shoulders they would not be able to achieve the task that lay before them. Contentment was never a virtue. It only tended to create stagnation. The speake rwanted youths of India to be always restless and discontented. Adverting to the position of women, he said they had got to give their women a higher status than what they possessed to-day. He then referred to youth movements in Germany, China and Turkey and asked the youths of India to learn their lessons from those movements.

In his concluding remarks, the speaker said:—

"I know India is going to be free. There is no power in the world much less the British which can stem the rising tide of nationalism in India. India has not died because she has got to fulfil a mission. The first thing you have to do is to rouse yourselves into consciousness as early as possible. The world is awaiting India's contribution without which verily it will be poorer. You must set the country ablaze with fire of nationalism. You have to carry the torch of that fire from one end to the other." (Applause).

MISSION OF INDIA'S YOUTH.

In an outspoken and inspiring speech, Pandit Jawararlal Nehru gave his own views on the mission of India's youth. It was a wonder, he went on to say, that every nation believed that it alone could solve the world problem even though all of them had not yet been able to solve it. Go to any country, small or big, people always talked about their special mission to solve the world problem. For his part he refused to believed that any particular nation in the world had a special mission to solve what was called the problem of the world. Then again there were talks about Western and Eastern civilizations and comparison and contrast between them. He had to make a frank confession, he proceeded, that at any rate he himself failed to understand if there was any fundamental difference between Eastern and Western civilizations. He had often tried to trace that difference but he had failed to do so. If for a moment they would compare Europe and Asia in the middle ages, they would find very little to distinguish one civilization from the other. In modern times Europe and America were more industrialised than the Eastern countries and that accounted for the difference in civilizations. But that was not a difference of fundamental nature. It was necessary that each country should look after its own improvement rather than seek to solve the world problem.

INDIA'S ART AND CULTURE.

Coming to art and culture in India, Pandit Jawaharlal said he would encourage diversity of culture even in India. It was no use, he aded, priding themscives upon the glories of India in the past Greater the glories in the past, greater was the shame they had to feel for their present condition. He often times got irritated when people talked of the immortal nature of India's civilization. What was religion to-day in India? It had become a thing of the kitchen (Laughter). What was there either in Indian music, art or literature that could particularly appeal to them. Praising the past and doing nothing in the present would not take them an inch further. They had become static and stagnant in India. The first thing they had to do was to get moving in the flowing river. Then alone they would profit by the immortal past. In his opinion, the test of youth was action. Young men and women had to be rebels in everything. They had to rebel not only against the political system but also against the evil and unwante social customs. Young men must have courage to face everything that would come in their way. Fundamental spirit o youth was the rebellion against everything that impeded its progress. They had to look outside themselves for lessons.

THE DISEASE OF FEAR.

What was the disease, asked the speaker, from which they were all suffering in India? The disease was that they were all obsessed by fear. Each one was afraid that others would swallow him. The inevitable result of this mentality was that each man and each community wanted to dominate over every other man and community. The root of Hindu-Muslim dissensions could also be traced in this fear. The youth of India must first of all get rid of this mentality of fear. It was a saying of a French revolutionary that in order to secure honour to their country, they had to be daring and always daring and if youth of India was daring enough it would certainly achieve its end. (Loud applause).

AN INDIVISIBLE MENTALITY.

In a vigorous speech, Mrs. Naidu proposed a vote of thanks to the President and the lecturer. It was very difficult, she said, to reconcile what appeared to be irreconcilable on the face of it. However, she believed that ultra-revolutionary Pandit and ultra-reverential Bose had really the same iindivisible mentality of youth. (Applause). "Youth can have no country, no race and no creed. It transcends all these petty considerations. It is the same fearless, daring youth wherever you go."

Mrs. Naidu then garlanded Pandit Jawaharlal and Subhash Babu amidst acclamation. They in return garlanded Mrs. Naidu with the same garlands. With the singing of "Bande Mataram," the meeting dispersed.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.

OUDH TREASURY OFFICER ON TRIAL

LUCKNOW, May 18.

The trial of Rai Saheb Beniprasad Tewary, Deputy Magistrate and Treasury Officer, Rae Bareilly, who, along with Subedar Surajprasad, Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, Roshanlal, military pensions clerk, and two others has been arrested on charges of misappropriation, cheating and conspiracy to cheat, will, it is understood, not begin on 21st May as previously arranged. In view of certain developments the case is likely to be postponed for about a week. It is further understood that the case will not be tried by Mr. S. Nehru, District Magistrate, Rae Bareilly, but by Khan Bahadur Syed Abu Mohammad, Special Magistrate.

FRAUDS OF AT LEAST ONE LAKH.

Rao Saheb Beniprasad Tewary, First Class Deputy Magistrate, had put in 24 years' service and was Treasury Officer, Rae Bareilly, from May 1925 to November 1927. Subedar Surajprasad was appointed Secretary, Soldiers' Board, in January, 1925, and held that office until September, 1927, when he resigned. The Soldiers' Boards were established in some districts of the United Provinces after the great war to look after the interests of military pensioners, their widows and children. Some time before the resignation of Surajprasad several allegations were made against the Subedar by some pensioners, and there was an enquiry by the police who held the view that there was a fraud of at least one lakh. The result was that the Subedar was arrested on 21st December, 1927, on charges of cheating, etc. Further enquiries led to the arrest on 17th January of Roshanlal, military pension clerk. Roshanlal is stated to have confessed before the police and further enquiries were set on foot and eventually on 20th April, 1928, the police arrested Rai Saheb Beniprasad Tewary, officer in charge of pension disbursements. Tewary was released on bail on 29th April on providing two sureties for about half a lakh.

The Government Advocate has filed a revision application in the Oudh Chief Court against the bail order. The revision application comes for hearing before Mr. Justice Nanavaty, the Vacation Judge, on 21st May and the case at Rae Bareilly will therefore not begin on that day.—A. P.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S INTERVENTION

The "Evening News of India" understands that immediately after his attention was drawn to the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Sir William Bull, M.P., Solicitor of the Tatas in England, went and saw Sir John Simon on May 17 and told him that he was going to issue a writ for libel against Mr. Hartshorn and the paper in South Wales which pubiished the statement attributed to Mr. Hartshorn

Sir John Simon asked for time till Monday (May 21) to refer the matter to Mr. Hartshorn. Sir John is understood to have said that he would d ohis be to obtain a withdrawal of the statement and an apology from his colleague in the Royal Commission.

ARBITRATION IN CONTRACTS.

AWARD S IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CONVENTION TO SUPPLEMENT LEAGUE'S PROTOCOL.

GOVT. INVITE COMMERCIAL OPINION

SIMLA, May 19.

The question of arbitral awards in commercial contracts which arose out of the 1923 Protocol (on Arbitration Clauses) of the League of Nations is now engaging the attention of the Government of India, and opinions are being collected from the various local Governments with a view to the ratification by India of the Protocol and to the amendment of the law on the lines suggested.

A MIXED RECEPTION.

When the Protocol in its original form was received from Geneva, the Government of India circulated it for eliciting opinions. The replies of the local Governments and other bodies consulted showed a general approval of the application of arbitration to commercial cases. The Madras High Court, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, however, took exception to the Courts being deprived of the discretion which they now possess under Section 19 of the Arbitration Act to stay proceedings where there is submission. In this connection the Bengal Chamber of Commerce stated that "although the Courts are not thus compelled to stay proceedings, they do in practice exercise their discretion unless the case is of a type that obviously ought to be dealt with by a legal tribunal rather than by lay arbitrators." They were prepared to recommend acceptance of the Protocol "with a reservation to the Indian Courts of their present discretionary powers to deal with matter which they may not consider to be fit subjects for decision by lay arbitrators." The Madras High Court took the same view. A considerable body of opinion was also doubtful whether in view of the absence of any provision for the reciprocal enforcement of awards in different countries any real benefit would accrue from the Protocol.

MERCANTILE COMMUNITY AFFECTED.

It was recognised that the Protocol mainly affected the mercantile community and as important sections of that community were loath to see the Courts deprived of their present discretion, the Government of India did not bring forward a Bill to amend the Arbitration law in this sense. At the same time, since it was impossible to sign a Protocol subject to important reservation, the Secretary of State was informed that the Government of India were unable to adhere to the Protocol.

ORIGINAL PROTOCOL INSUFFICIENT.

The Protocol of 1923 was ratified on behalf of Great Britain, various parts of the British Empire and a considerable number of foreign countries. The number of accessions has, however, on the whole, been considered disappointing, and this is believed to be due to the absence of any arrangements for the enforcement of arbitral awards made in foreign countries. The Economic Committee of the League of Nations, with the object of removing this omission, studied the possibility of supplementing the provisions of the Protocol, and the result of their labours came before the Eighth Assembly in the form of a draft supplementary Protocol. This draft, after having been submitted to all members of the League in order to give them an opportunity of examining it, was referred by the Second Economic Committee to a Sub-Committee of jurists. As a result of the deliberations of this Sub-Committee certain changes were made in the draft, and in view of the representations of the British Government that a Protocol might give rise to difficulties due to the peculiar constitution of the British Empire, the draft was given the form of a convention enumerating in its preamble the heads of the State participating therein and their plenipotentiaries. This Convention is now open for signature together with the original Protocol of 1923.

THE SUPPLEMENTING CONVENTION.

The Convention relates to arbitral awards in general and is not restricted to awards in commercial matters. Article 1 of the Protocol of 1923, however, reserves to each Contracting State the right to limit the obligations originating from the Protocol to "commercial" contracts, and the Convention of 1927 only applies to arbitral awards covered by the Protocol of 1923. Any restriction, therefore, limiting the application of the Protocol to "commercial awards" will also govern the application of the Convention and will exclude from the purview of the Convention awards other than "Commercial awards."

The Government of India are still of the opinion that the application of the Protocol, so far as India is concerned, should be limited to contracts relating to the sale of goods in the export and import trade of India and contracts relating to freight, insurance, commission, etc., associated with such trade, and that accession to the Protocol and Convention by India should be accompanied by a reservation limiting the obligations to "commercial" contracts of this nature.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

It is pointed out that a discretionary power to stay proceedings similar to that conferred on Courts by the Indian law was vested in the English Court by virtue of Section 4 of the English Arbitration Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict. C. 19), but in pursuance of the provisions of the Protocol of 1923 legislation has since been passed by His Majesty's Government in the form of the Arbitrations Clause (Protocol) Act, 1924, depriving the Courts of this power and making the stay of proceedings mandatory in respect of matters which the parties have agreed to refer to arbitration. Moreover, the absence of any arrangements for the enforcement of arbitral awards made in foreign countries, which resulted in the abstention of certain States from signing the Protocol of 1923, has been remedied by the Convention drawn up by the League of Nations for the enforcement of arbitral awards in foreign countries. This Convention has already been signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government who propose to promote legislation at the earliest possible moment to give effect to it, and similar action is in contemplation by certain other States.

The Government of India are generally in favour of co-operating with other countries in International Agreements of this kind, if such a course be possible without serious detriment to Indian interests, and, in the circumstances explained above, they hope that the objections previously taken in India to signing the Protocol of 1923 may now be withdrawn.

DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF ACCESSION.

Further, there is a tendency to make the adoption of the provisions of the Protocol on arbitration clauses a condition precedent to the adherence to bilateral commercial treaties and one of the obstacles experienced by the Government of India to the accession to such treaties has been their attitude as regards this Protocl. Accordingly, it is requested that the Protocol of 1923 and the Convention on the execution of foreign arbitral awards may be considered in the light of the information now available, so that the Government of India may be favourded with the views of the local Governments as to the desirability of India's adherence to the two instruments.

COMMERCIAL OPINION INVITED.

As the matter is one which closely affects the commercial community, the Government of India wants the views of the local Government to be furnished to them after consulting the commercial community and such other bodies or individuals as may be interested in the matter. The attention of the commercial community is in particular drawn to the resolution on the subject of arbitral awards adopted by the Eleventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Cape Town in October, 1927.—A. P.

INTERNAL PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 6).

inconsiderable revision of policies. Minority periods are unavoidable and in some cases have been frequent or of long duration. According to rules, little beyond routine business can be undertaken during the interregnum. Gwalior for example, enjoyed an unusually prolonged, vigorous and beneficent rule under the late Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia, to be followed by a decade of minority administration. Other large States under the same condition at present are Jaipur, Indore, Travancore, Bhavnagar, not to mention the smaller ones. In Indore and Travancore large constitutional reforms were prepared and had nearly secured the sanction of the Rulers when they were removed by the hand of death or otherwise. For four and six years respectively the schemes have to be held in abeyance. The same may be said of other large measures in the States.

The future mode of Government in the States is not plain either to the Princes or their subjects. The instincts of the former are opposed to the aspirations of the latter who are increasingly influenced by British India, British India, rightly or wrongly has chosen the goal of full democratic Government and is moving towards it. The States have not made clear to themselves what they should strive for. The transition is full of anomalies and blunders, arising from confused experiments of all shades of absolute monarchy and responsible Government. A notable blunder that emerges is transfer of power from the Ruler to the bureaucracy,—a very doubtful advantage.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT.

Economically the States have to pay a very heavy price for maintaining their autonomy. They are often compared to the Provincial Governments in British India, but everyone of them performs the duties discharged by the Central and the Provincial Governments as well as local self-governing bodies. The maintenance of internal law and order and obligations to the Imperial Government impose upon the States a heavier military expenditure than the 15 per cent. limit, the excess over which, Lord Reading said, would entitle the States to look to the Government of India for reduction of tributes. But tributes continue and military requirements grow and absorb larger funds every year. Similarly every development programme of railway or irrigation involving outlay of capital has to be financed from the State itself. The Government of India is the only outside body which can lend funds, but there are limitations to this procedure.

RULER'S PRIVY PURSE.

Apart from every other expenditure of administration which is proportionately higher, the smaller the State, there is the large item of the privy purse of the Ruler —defined or undefined which ranges anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent. of the revenue. In the smaller States with a maximum income of Rs. 15 lakhs, hardly anything is left for promoting schemes for the benefit of the State.

In contrast with these features of expenditure are those characteristics of revenue which render the helplessness of the State acute. Resourcces are neither large nor elastic. Land bears by far the largest burden which in British India is distributed over a variety of items which are at the command of the Central or Provincial Governments or local bodies. Land Revenue assessment in British India ranges from one to two rupees per acre as against 3 to 6 Rupees in Indian States. Excise and Stamps take the next place, but form a poor second. With the exception of Baroda which has access to the sea, the other States in the group we are dealing with, are inland States and customs duties which they may levy on their imports are collected at the sea board and go to the British Indian treasury. If as is done in some States, duty is collected at their land frontier, it becomes double taxation. Productive enterprises are few, either for lack of capital, or resources or owing to other difficulties. Even where they have found an alternative source as Railways in Jodhpur, there is risk of ruin by rival schemes which come into existence later—in this case it is the Agra-Karachi Scheme. One or other of these circumstances has sealed the fate of many States for ever. Indore, Baroda and Gwalior are among the States which try to exploit and develop their territories, but these represent largely outside effort and cannot conduce to internal prosperity. Instead they constitute an unhealthy drain.

The alienations referred to above deprive the State exchequer of a large proportion of revenue which might otherwise help the State. They support for the most part an idle rich who show little aptitude to develop their territory to the utmost capacity.

THE PENALTY OF THE WEAK.

The economic unification of India that is taking place irresistibly is not always to the advantage of the States. It is the penalty which the weaker ones have to pay for being associated with a well organised and powerful State such as British India. The natural process is rendered worse by the Government of India's measures at adjustments which do not pay sufficient regard for the welfare of the States. In respect of salt, opium, post and telegraphs, currency, railways, etc., the States have not only sacrificed their autonomy, but have become linked up with systems which are unsuitable and expensive for their population. Compensation allowed to the States for the surrender of their revenue or their rights in these respects are not commensurate with the loss they undergo. When such large changes such as protective or excise duties are laid upon commodities which the States rely upon for various purposes, little account is taken of their effect upon a voiceless population.

The foregoing reflections do not exhaust all that may be said concerning the internal affairs of Indian States. The most progressive of the States cannot move as fast as the outside public may want them to for those reasons. The association of British India and the States in a common task cannot be easily provided for. Architects of the future will have to take due care what foundation they contemplate. They cannot assume that all is well and sound everywhere.

DEOLALI CANTONMENT BOARD MEETING

3 MEMBERS WALK OUT UNDER PROTEST

(From A Correspondent.)

At the outset of the General Monthly Meeting of the Cantonment Board Deolali, on Tuesday, the 15th May 1928, at 11 a.m. Mr. K. C. Karkare, opposed Major F. C. Roberts, occupying the Presidential Chair on the ground that in accordance with the Cantonment (Amendment) Act 1927, it was the right of the Vice-President Mr. B. B. Sukla, to preside at the day's meeting in the absence of the President Major J. P. Duke who was on leave. The Executive Officer and the Secretary Cantonment Board, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. S. Beyts asked Lieut. Smith (Nominated Military Member) to give reply to the objection. The reply was that Major Roberts had taken over the command of the station and so he should be the president. Mr. Shukla then rose and read out the objects and the reasons of the amendment passed by the Central Legislature and said that he was not fighting for the Presidential Chair but for the principle and the Board should respect the Law. He also pointed out that the same question was discussed by the Deputation of The All-India Cantonment Association which waited on the Deputy Army Secretary, Government of India and the Director of Cantonments at Delhi on the 19th March, 1928, of which Mr. Shukla was a member and the Deputation was told that the Amendment was passed with the object of giving a chance to the Vice-Presidents to preside at the Cantonment Board Meetings in the absence of the President. But Major Roberts would not allow any more discussion on the point though he had not taken the necessary Oath in accordance with the Cantonment Act; and so three Members Messrs. B. B. Shukla, K. C. Karkare and Dr. Desai left the meeting as a protest against the unconstitutional proceedings.

PREVIOUS IRREGULARITIES.

A similar irregularity was committed in the last General Monthly Meeting when the President Major Duke was on leave and the Vice-President also was away Captain Bretherton occupied the chair when according to the Cantonment Act a President ought to have been elected from amongst the members present.

It may also be pointed out that during the period of one year (1927-28) some ten different officers Commanding took the Office of the President of the Cantonment Board twenty times from time to time owing to their Military duties. Some of them even had to work less than a week. From this it can be seen that the Military Officers holding the affice of the President for such a period could not take much interest in the civic administration of the Cantonment even though they wished to do. All these difficulties were placed before the Government and on being satisfied the Government of India had passed the Cantonment (Amendment) Act 1927, to allow the officer to continue to hold office as President for a reasonable length of time and to retain his position together with its responsibilities, thus ensuring continuity of administration. At the same time, it will make it possible for Vice-Presidents to preside at meetings of the Board from which the President is absent.

B. S. P. C. A

During the month of April last, the Society employed in all 48 Agents, of these 8 were on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 35 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,44 individuals during the month. In 1,266 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 111 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz., 115 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates.

In 15 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 13 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 71 in all. In 11 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals:

703 animals were treated as Out-Patients by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at different courts These include cases brought by the Police.

SURAT DISTRICT CONFERENCE

SURAT, May 19.

It has now been decided to hold the Surat District Conference at Surat on the 27th May under the presidency of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, M. L. C. Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai R. Naik has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, is expected to attend the Conference.—A. P.

FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL

LONDON, May 19.

Brussels.—In a Football international match, England beat Belgium by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

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PROBLEMS FOR INDIAN YOUTH

IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE IN LIFE

BACKWARD POSITION OF WOMEN

ACHARYA ADVANI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

Speaking at Larkana presiding over the Sind Students Conference Acharya Gidwani said:

My first duty to-day is to turn your thoughts to the life of the greatest man of modern Sind the Scholar Saint who breathed his last at Bandra six months ago. Diwan Dayaram, leading a rigidly secluded life of prayer and penance, was perhaps only a tradition to most of you. Cherish that tradition for you have in it a precious heritage. I love to think of Sind as the land of large-minded Sufis for whom Ram and Rahim are both names of the Infinite, and Dayaram, steeped in ancient learning, drew his inspiration from the Masnavi of Moulana Rumi as much as from the Japji of the Gurus. There are many men in India who combine modern European culture with ancient Sanskrit Scholarship. Dayaram's was a richer blend to which Persian Literature too lent its flavour. In a letter to his son several years ago he wrote "Do not forget Sanskrit and learn Persian". I am afraid in Sind we have entirely forgotten Sanskrit and are ceasing to learn Persian, a suicidal tendency which only ignorance can justify in the name of the development of our mother tongue Sindhi. I have formed a picture in my mind of a "Dayashram" where this tradition of learning and piety shall be fostered in an atmosphere of self-less service.

Another legacy left behind for us recently is the sacrifice of Seth Harchandrai whose heroic death closed a long life of civic and national service which has won for him an assured place in the Pantheon of Indian Patriots. Larkhana has won that distinction of giving to the Assembly Seth Harchandrai's successor. Let us hope that he will maintain the high tradition.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

Your Students' Conference is and has to be part of the youth movement which is gathering strength every year in India and the world. Sind has made no mean contribution in this respect for the Shakti Ashrams of Vaswaniji and his Bharat Yuvak Sangha are now exercising a potent influence in the whole of the country. Vaswaniji has given a distinctly Indian touch to the world-wide youth movement; and they do not understand Vaswani who associate his name with passivity. His is a vitalizing message that is reinvigorating the youth of India. We need the joyous note of youth in our movements, we need youth's abandon, the spirit of adventure the noble impuls eand the nobler sacrifice. All that Vaswaniji asks you to remember is, that those proceed not out of self indulgence but out of self-restraint. Restraint evolves energy while indulgence involves its waste.

A stupid system of education has supressed it; but there are signs that the revolt of youth has begun which will make short work of old-world patriarchal follies which, donning the garb of age have so long devitalized us. The debris of ages has to be cleared and the essential truths of our civilization have to be rediscovered. In that process everything must go into the melting pot.

YOUTH AND CHARACTER.

What is character? Is not the character of a flower its fragrance? The character of youth is personality. It ought to be the purpose of our schools to help in its evolution. But, as a matter of fact, it is almost scientifically suppressed in them. False mechanical notions of discipline, based on coercion on the one hand and fear on the other, hold the field; dull stupidity giving least trouble to the schoolmaster is called good character. An atmosphere of hypocrisy and fear surrounds our young men who have to keep aloof from National movements which, it requires very little imagination to see, make an appeal to their innermost selves.

The position of inferiority to which Indians are sought to be relegated is galling to every self-respecting Indian, and it cannot, ought not-to be tolerated.

It is reported that Simon Commission is setting up a Committee to look into the problems of Indian Education. Here is a fruitful subject for their investigation.

NEED OF A CONNECTED PROGRAMME.

You have met here to consider a practical programme which you can work out during the year. If you mean business, confine yourselves to a rigidly restricted programme to which you can wholeheartedly address yourselves. I will suggest to you a few items that appeal to me. The foremost among them is Swadeshi. I commend to you Gandhiji's practical view of this question.

"SWABHASHA".

The second item in the programme that I place before you is "Swabhasha". In no other part of India is the mother tongue so neglected as in this province which is sought to be constituted as a separate administrative unit on linguistic grounds. My suggestion to you is to organize the voluntary part of your life in schools and colleges on the Swabhasha basis. In your debating societies, College Journals private correspondence and conversation use your own language and spend some part of your spare cash in encouraging Sindhi writer. I should like this conference to institute an annual gold medal for the writers. I should like this conference to Sindhi literature during the year. A responsible committee will have to be appointed and a proper procedure laid down for impartial judgment Awards could also be made to deserving writers in order to bring more of them in the field.

My third item is Hindustani. Hindus have lost touch with their ancient and sacred, literature because of their ignorance of both Sanskrit and Hindi.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Physical culture I am putting last but it ought to come first. Rhythmic muscular exercise and correct breathing and clean simple food to build the body are all very simple things; but no attention is paid to them in the prevailing scheme of things. There is really profound ignorance among even the educated classes regarding these elementary things. Team games are interesting and the playing fields of Eton and Harrow may have won Waterloos for England. But you will win your freedom by generating strength with systematic effort. Akharas should be started in very village and your conference should organise short vacation courses in physical culture and dietetics to prepare missionaries for this propaganda on the lines of Vaswaniji's Shakti Ashram. This is ample practical work and there is enough variety in it to suit all temperaments. I trust that when we meet again a year after to take stock we shall have translated into action atleas ta part of this programme.

POSITION OF INDIAN WOMEN.

In concluding I will draw your attention to pressing problem to which we must all address ourselves. It is the position of the Indian Woman. She must be restored to God's fresh air and given her due share of educational facilities that have been withheld from her. If I had the power I would not sanction a pie of fresh expenditure on male education, reserving all fresh resourses for women, until they reach men's level. I would begin with compulsory education for girls alone leaving boys to voluntary effort. Our superior and patronizing attitude towards women must be replaced by sanner outlook of equal courtesy. The dowry system will not disappear until the revolt of women begins.

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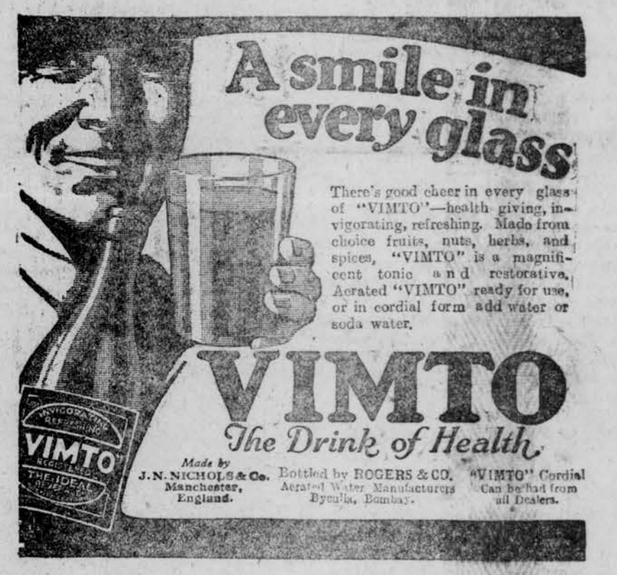

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ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
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TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

CONSUMER'S NOT BENEFITTED BY OIL POOL

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

MYMYO, May 17.

Resuming its sitting this morning at the Secretariat, the Tariff Board examined jointly the Hon Mr. W. A. Gray, representing the Burma Oil Co., and Mr. J. Tait, of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company. Mr. D. Cameron representing the Attock Oil Company was also present at the examination.

The representatives of indigenous oil companies had presented a note expressing their views on the comparative merits of importing refined oils in order to meet the difference between indigenous supplies and the Indian demand, and importing crude oil, from which the difference may be met by refining. They pointed out that in case crude oil was imported for purposes of refinement, precautions would be necessary to ensure that facilities for refining them were confined to "bona fide" indigenous producers. Among the disadvantages which importers of crude oil would have to face, the note stated, were the current freight and other transport charges from America, the percentage of crude oil which would be lost in the process of refining, the difficulties of purchasing raw materials in the world market in competition with more powerful purchasers, fluctuations in the price of refined oils, (in which respect they would be helpless if there were violent changes between the dates of purchase of crude oil and the marketting of refined oils obtained from them) and the possibility of re-exportation and sale in world markets of products of imported crude oil in excess of the Indian demand. The note added that indigenous crude oil producers of India and Burma did not view with any favour the suggestion for supplanting imported refined petroleum products by importation of crude oil for refining. They defeintely considered that the proposal was unsound and that if persisted in, to the exclusion of other proposals, it might render the Tariff Board enquiry abortive of any practical results. The Burma Oil Company had added to the note that they could not derive any benefit from the importation of crude oil, their refineries being many hundreds of miles away from the seaboard.

The President of the Tariff Board, commencing the oral examination of the witnesses, observed that the note outlined the Companies' viewpoint entirely but there were questions of importance to the consumer and the nation which should be considered at greater detail. He asked them whether, in the interests of the indigenous industry, foreign crude oil should be imported.

MR. TAIT'S EXAMINATION.

Mr. Tait said that taking the present costs into consideration, they found it impossible to buy foreign crude oil, refine it and sell it at present rates and make a profit. It woud never pay to import crude oil and manufacture refined oil from such imports.

Mr. Tait added that it would be better to extend the existing refineries than build new ones at other places.

Replying to the President Mr. Gray said that neither the Burma Oil Company nor the Anglo-Persian Oil Company had considered the question of opening new refineries at Bombay or other places.

PRESIDENT DISSATISFIED.

Regarding the supplementary statements of figures and other informations submitted by the Burma Oil Company the President remarked that the figures were all upto 1923 and it seemed that the B.O.C. were not interested in supplying any information with regard to prices and figures prevailing after 1923. The President expressed disatisfaction at this and thought that consumers had not benefitted during last five years by the pool. On the other hand consumers paid a price for superior kerosine higher than the American price.

A discussion followed on the American prices and the entry of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company into the Indian market. Mr. Gray informed the Board that the arrangement between the B.O.C. and the Anglo-Persian was half and half in all imports excepting fuel oils. The arrangement of the Asiatic with the Anglo-Persion Oil Company was for the supply of all oils, excepting fuel oils, for the Indian market in equal share. The Anglo-Persian supplied eighty per cent of fuel oils for Indian market.

The President asked witness the reason of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's entry into the Indian market, the date of compensations arranged for all companies excepting the Indo-Burma and enquired why the Indo-Burma was left out by the Royal Dutch Shell from their compensating them The President also pointed out that in the representation to the Government of India the fact that the British Burma was now being compensated had not been mentioned, though it was an important point.

Mr. Gray was then examined alone in camera and the sitting was then adjourned.—A. P.

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery —the great propelling power.
MACAULAY.

"MR. BESANT AND RUSSIAN MONEY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to find that Mr. N. M. Joshi has come out with a rejoinder albeit not so vigorous as might have been expected from an experienced and clear-headed Labourite, against the inane effusions of Mrs. Besant and her echo Mr. Kirk in connection with the receipt of monetary aid from Moscow for the purpose of the relief of strikers.

Mrs. Besant throws up her hands in horror, and goes about screaming "Tainted Money! Red Money!!" The stunt of "tained money" may sound perhaps right in the mouth of a diehard reactionary to whom anything that does not fit in with his extremely narrow conception of the universe is a machination of that handy and much maligned gentleman popularly known as the Devil. The hysterics about "tained money" certainly do not become an old lady who professes, and I dare say in her own narrow theosophical way, human sympathies.

HOW TAINTED?

Will you, sir, who sometimes regale your readers by saying that Communism is not suited to the genius of the Indian people, or any of those persons who are generally much more emphatic about the abandonment of Russia to the Devil, be good enough to explain in what manner the money coming from Russia is tainted? So far as I can see the money comes from a people, who have heart-felt sympathies towards the down-trodden masses struggling in the death-grip of the present infamous capitalist system. The money comes from a people who having lost the only thing they had to lose, i.e., their chains have not chosen to forget that there are others in the world who are in the unenviable position in which they were under the Tsars. The money comes, moreover, from a people who have almost done away with poverty, who have put education and genuine culture within the reach of all, who have shown to the world how the sick, the maimed and the aged should be treated, and who are attempting to establish a system of rural economy based on the Communist ideal similar to the one which existed in ancient India and over which I have heard Mrs. Besant herself growing lyrical.

AN OVERDONE STUNT.

The "Tainted Money" stunt is overdone by people who are either ignorant or prejudiced against the conditions prevailing in Russia to-day. Mrs. Besant, I take it, is ignorant and perhaps a little prejudiced too and if before running down Russia in this manner, she had taken the trouble to acquaint herself with the state of affairs in Russia if her Imperialism permitted any open mind on the subject, we might have been spared this unseemly outburst.

Sir you will recollect that the alliance with Russia which brought about the Triple Entente was considered far from objectionable and there were some people who shamefacedly proclaimed it as an instrument to safeguard democracy. If capitalist countries are justified in entering into such infamous alliances, where it is to their interest to do so, I do not see why people should cavil when a genuinely Socialist people proffer help towards a cause which is very dear to their hearts—the alleviation of the sufferings of their unfortunate comrades. Sir, Mr. Joshi says that the help was sent by Russia unasked. As a statement of fact, it may be relevant but as an apology, it is inexcusable in a Labour leader. I should say that Labour leaders would be failing in their duty if they did not avail themselves of every little assistance they can get in their unequal struggle against the capitalists. If they cannot get this assistance unasked, there is no shame in sending round the beggar's bowl to their comrades all the world over with a request to them to help in the cause of Labour with their mites. It would be perfectly proper and legitimate and not an action which would stand in the need of apology or justification.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.
Lonavla, May 16.

FEATS OF SUPER YOGA

PROFESSOR DIVEKARS PERFORMANCE

POONA, May 19.

Atiya Begum writes:—

We have amidst us in Bombay one whose extraordinary powers are confusing the cleverest brains of scientists and doctors.

At the "At Home" given at Aiwane Rif'at by H. H. The Nawab Begum Saheba of Janjira, to H. H. the Maharani Regent of Gwalor on the 16th instant before a large and distinguished gathering, Professor Devekar munched glass and washed his hands with deadliest acids and poisons with such ease and facility that the audience was simply spell-bound. I saw the State Doctor of Gwalior wince and look pale. Amongst those present were the Begum Saheba and Princess of Belha, Mme. Osman Khan (the Afghan Consul's wife) Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar of Baroda, Mrs. Mirza A. A. Khan, Mrs. K. Premchand, Mrs. D. Dubash, Mrs. Japsen, Mrs. Richardo, Mrs. Vakil, Mrs. Halliday, Mrs. Shustary, etc., etc.

The Professor informed the audience that in the forthcoming performance on the 26th instant at the Skating Rink he would like to give the following demonstrations:—Passing a steam roller over his body, increasing and decreasing his weight by about a hundred pounds while on a balance at the bidding of the audience—inviting the Doctors to pierce knives in his body and get deadly Cobras to bite him—dropping from the gallows—drinking any kinds of poisons or acids—burning in fire, and getting buried 15 feet deep under the ground for fifteen minutes, jumping from eighty feet, and such other feats of strength, science and superyog as the authorities concerned would allow him to do.

The Professor is a smart, alert, extremely well-built pleasant-mannered young man, ever ready to help the cause of the suffering. He has acquired the "muscle contro" concentration and mind control as depicted in the ancient Shastras. He has also mastered the "Vanaspati Shastras" (science of herbs) and applies it with sure efficacy in such diseases as consumption—asthma—leucoederma and dry and wet eczema. He has acquired this great knowledge not from the modern world institutions but in the University of Nature, and under the learned guidance of ascetics whose abodes are shadows of aged trees in dense forests, and the Himalayas. Yogi Divekar retires to those jungles for a considerable space of time during the year, and comes back to us to apply his untailing knowledge for the good of humanity. He has performed some miraculous cures and is treating some hopeless cases.

The show is for the Benefit of the Mosem Urdu Primary Girls' School opened by Atiya Begum and called, Salehate Amend after her mother. Tickets can be had from her, Rose and Co., and Skating Rink, and Hammed Jewellers, Taj Mahal.

Time of performance is 9-30 p.m. (and not 6 as printed in the tickets) at Skating Rink on the 26th.

MARRIAGE OF CUTCH MAHARAJ KUNVARI

(From A Correspondent.)

On the auspicious occasion of the marriage ceremony of Maharaj Kunvari Shree Rajkuvarba of Cutch on Thursday the 17th a huge crowd gathered in the Kharsara Maidan to witness various athletic spots held in celebration of the wedding. Mr. Shivji Devshi Madhadawala delivered a speech and sang a few songs in praise of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and the chivalrous spirit of the Cutches.

The gathering was large and included H. H. The Maharaja Shriji, Maharajas of Kota Dharampur, Sirohi, Dhragandra Lakhtar, Dewgadh, Maharana of Santrampur, Maharaj Kumarshri Pranvinsinhji Saheb (the bridgegroom) Maharaj Uvaraj Shri Nijayrajjisaheb, Kumarshri-Mtghrajji, Captain Joravarshinji of Bhavanagar, Hirabhai Manibhai of Jammagar and the chiefs of Roha Tera Suthri.

JAIN PHILANTHROPIST'S ROSITY.

Shivji Devsy Shivji Madhdawala intends to tour the whole of Cutch with a view to inspect in all the schools on behalf of a Jain gentleman who has promised to give Rs. 50,000 to promote education in Cutch.

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is one of them. These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods a field. Remember that the

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

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THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL **REMEDY**
Attacks and Cures all kinds of
BODILY ACHES AND PAINS
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Reader Influence that costs 100 years

There is no short cut to the sturdy beauty of the hundred-year-old Shisham tree. You buy it only with a century of time.

And so with reader influence. There may be a short cut to reader influence comparable to that enjoyed by the *Bombay Samachar*—but no newspaper has yet discovered it.

That is one reason why the selling power of advertisements in the *Bombay Samachar* is so great.....and unique.

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One hundred-ninth year.

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means Insurance Protection.
Its address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MAY 21 1928.

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co
When you think of Insurance.

SEVEN YEARS IN PARLIAMENT

A PLEA FOR SHORTER SPEECHES

INTERESTING AND THRILLING EPISODES

MR. SIDNEY WEBB'S IMPRESSIONS

Mr. Sidney Webb has announced his retirement from the House of Commons at the coming Dissolution, and as Mr. and Mrs. Webb both keep their seventieth birthday this year, it is intended to have their joint portrait painted and hung in the London School of Economics.

In the following article Mr. Webb sets forth some impressions of the House, of which he has been a member since 1922.

The House of Commons remains, as it has been for several centuries, of supreme importance to the whole British race; and it is quite a mistake to imagine that people have lost interest in its doings. I assert on the contrary, that actually more people hear about them, think about them, have some comprehension of their significance, and are interested in them, than at any previous period. What proportion of the population of the England of the eighteenth century read what Burke said, or understood Pitt's policy? How large was the middleclass electorate that was thrilled by the combats of Gladstone and Disraeli? How many readers (or rather how few!) had the newspapers of my moyhood, which every day reported the Parliamentary speeches at what we now consider an intolerable length?

To-day we are more conscious than our fathers were of the masses whose daily toil and scanty livelihood, whose financial anxieties and imperfect education, combine to dull their appreciation of matters that to them are as remote as the stars. But that "dim, inarticulate multitude" has always existed, even when legislators ignored it; and my conclusion is that the House of Commons now enters into the thoughts, not only of a greater number of Britons than ever before, but also actually touches the minds of a larger proportion of the contemporary population of Great Britain than at any previous date.

THE ALLEGED DETERIORATION OF PARLIAMENT.

I have an equal suspicion that those who lament the degeneration of the House of Commons whether in capacity or integrity, in education or manners, are talking non-sense. A century ago, though the House numbered some 650 members, any active participation in its work was confined to a few dozen among them, whose ability naturally "stood out." Even in my boyhood the usual attendance at Westminster, otherwise than on special occasions, was scarcely a third of the membership, and habitual speaking was restricted to an even smaller proportion. It is only six years since the last representative retired of a once-numerous band, that of the entirely silent members. Now the "aggregate effectiveness" must be far greater than in any previous generation. But for this very reason each successive Speaker has a more onerous task than his predecessors. I believe that none has successfully surmounted so many difficulties, and earned the grateful appreciation of so large a proportion of the members as the present occupant of the Chair.

THE DIFFICULTY OF DEBATING.

This increasing difficulty of conducting debates in so large an Assembly is not because the manners of the House, or the decorum of its proceedings, have deteriorated. On the contrary, for at least a century, both have, decade by decade, steadily improved. The squalid brutalities and coarse personal habits of the Members of Parliament of the latter half of the eighteenth century—notwithstanding all their fine clothes—went along with a frequent loss of temper with each other, and with the most malignant personal abuse. The old Chamber that the fire of 1834 destroyed—what with the constant dirt and foul air, the effluvia of candles and oil lamps, the sucking of oranges, the crude arrangements for eating and drinking—especially the universal drinking—by the relatively unwashed members, and the unmentionable defilements of the floor—must have positively stunk! What has become of the "beastly bellowings" and "zoological noises," not to mentioned the wide-spread semi-intoxication that often broke all bounds, which were not infrequent features of the debates in Victorian times!

On the other hand, we should not confuse a change of manners and morals with their improvement. Each generation has its own form of grossness and ill-behaviour. There is, if I may presume to judge my contemporaries still more than I like, among a minority of the 615 members, of the worst of all faults of manners, insolence in the soul more than is seemly of ignorant contempt for the personality of others; more, even, of deliberate interruption of opponents than is consistent—I will not say with good breeding—but with decent humanity. These gaps in civilisation are to be seen in all parties.

Of course, it is mere ignorance that ascribes all the Parliamentary lapses of manners or morals to the advent to the House of Commons of the manual working class. On the contrary, it is argued by students of Parliamentary history that the continued shrinking during the past century of the aristocratic element, and the substitution, first of the growing proportion of working lawers, authors and journalists and industrial capitalists, and then—to the extent of about one-eighth of the whole House—of men of manual working antecedents, has been at any rate co-incident with an equally continuous general improvement in manners and morals, and with an actual rise in the decorum and dignity in which the British Parliament to-day surpasses all contemporary national Legislatures. But standards are happily rising, and the next generation will doubtless be as much ashamed of the manners of the House of Commons of 1928, as we are now, when we realise what they were, of those of the House of Commons of 1860 or 1780.

THE MAIN FUNCTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The nation, in fact, makes continually greater demands on the House of Commons. Its importance to the British people is mounting rapidly with the ever-growing enlargement of the sphere of government that is necessitated by the increasing complexity of social life and emanded by Democracy. It is indispensable, not merely to our comfort, but also to our personal freedom, that we should have a Government that is strong. Nations which for one or other reason, fail to create, or to maintain, an efficient representative assembly, find themselves afflicted by a Government that is weak, and perpetually at the mercy of the gusts of feeling and sectional intrigues of an irresponsible Assembly. The outcome is apt to be that they are presently saddled with a dictatorship, which may or may not succeed in providing good administration, but which always has one whelming draw back. The distinguishing feature of a dictatorship is not the strength or efficiency of the government that it provides—for its government is by no means invariably strong and seldom genuinely efficient whilst democratic governments have often proved the strongest and most efficient of their age—but the fact that there is no way of changing it except by a revolution, involving, at least, the destruction of law and property, and usually the shedding of blood, if not also the supreme evil of Civil War.

Now what the House of Commons secures for the people of Great Britain is the paramount advantage of being able, every few years to change our Government lawfully, peaceably, without loss of its strength and without social disturbance. The fundamental purpose of a General Election is not to choose the most capable legislators or the most forceful exponents of our particular fancies, but to declare which among the immediately available sorts of Cabinet the nation prefers. Thus, the House of Commons is far more important when it is approving the King's nomination of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, or supporting them against their opponents, or defeating them when it has had enough of them, than, in its aspect as a legislature amending the law which it does not do particularly well), or in its function as a critic of the Government's administration (which it does imperfectly), or in its duty of securing financial economy (which it does not do at all). To my mind the least important function of the House of Commons is that to which some people give most weight, namely, that of a debating society in which every point of view can find expression. This is one reason why I am not impressed by the advocates of the system of election called Proportional Representation.

THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM.

I have not sat in the House of Commons at its best because the British Constitution works least well at those perrods, which occur from time to time in our history, when there are more than two main political parties competing for the allegiance of the electorate. These uncomfortable periods normally end in Britain with a readjustment that restores the Two-Party System, and once more enables the electorate, as a whole, not only to indicate which Cabinet it prefers, but also by a decisive vote, to put that Cabinet into power. The British elector has a strong prejudice against here being more than two teams on the playing field at the same time! If England loves not Coalitions, so, too, it loves not a Third Party! In this intuitive dislike, the British elector exhibits a sound appreciation of the British Constitution.

It is easy to see shortcomings and defects in House of Commons procedure, but I am not to be tempted far into that jungle. Parliament is not a thing by itself but only a fragment of a much greater organisation, the British Constitution, so subtly compounded that no part of it can be changed without affecting the working of the whole. Yet I venture on three minor suggestions.

CURTAILMENT OF SPEECHES.

I have never understood why there should be such an objection, not among the inveterate talkers only, but among official and other Parliamentary experts, to a limitation of the length of speeches. The rule of the London County Council works extremely well, which causes a speaker to be interrupted at the end of fifteen minutes with the Chairman's announcement of the fact, and the question: "Is it the pleasure of the Council that he be allowed to continue?" Permission is almost invariably accorded by acclamation; but the result is that the speaker takes the hint, and presently sits down. Of course, an exception could be made for the speeches of the movers of Bills, Amendments and Motions. Obstruction by means merely of the length of speeches would be killed; but it could be sufficiently replaced by an organised succession of speakers.

EXPEDITING NON-CONTENTIOUS BILLS.

Less obvious may be the importance of quickening the pace of non-contentious legislation. At present public interests suffer, as well as the convenience of many minorities, by the unnecessary "lag" of the legislative machine. Every important Department has, each session, half-a-dozen little Bills which, by common consent, ought to be passed, which touch no chord of party politics, and which raise no controversy, often even in their details. It sometimes takes years before these get through the crush, partly because each Cabinet prefers not to overload its programme of Government measures and partly because the Opposition takes care that nothing introduced as Government business gets through too quickly! My suggestion is that an impartial Committee (such as the Committee of Selection) should be empowered to report to the House at the beginning of each session a list of "Departmental Bills," as apparently raising no party controversy, and as being substantially uncontentious. The House should then—making any exceptions it chose—give them a Second Reading without debate; and at once send them forthwith to a separate Standing Committee.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The House suffers, perhaps, in exercising too little executive authority. As it would be most undesirable to encroach upon the executive authority of the Government, there might perhaps be some advantage in entrusting to Committees more of the administration the activities of the members. At present it has only a "Kitchen Committee," which governs its dining-rooms. The Public Accounts Committee most usefully occupies some other members in a valuable post-mortem two years after the money has been spent. The Estimates Committee, if it had a staff of its own, and more encouragement from the Front Benches, might become equally useful in the timely detection of waste.

But more such Committees are wanted. I should like to see a Committee on Procedure, appointed each session as a matter of course and charged to recommend to the House from time to time, after private consultation with Mr. Speaker, any changes in procedure (including minor alteration in structural and other arrangements) that commend themselves. The informal Library Committee of three—a useful innovation of the present Speaker, but meeting only once a quarter—might usefully be enlarged into an effective executive body, charged systematically to improve what is now, despite the efforts of a most courteous staff, a strangely imperfect medley of books.

WHY TWO LIBRARIES?

And here I will add an irreverent suggestion. None of the advocates of economy seems to have remarked on the extravagance involved in keeping up, for one Legislature, two separate collections of books, both necessarily specialising on the same range of subjects, and accordingly largely duplicating their exigenous purchases. Is there any other bicameral Legislature in the world that, in a single lagislative building, maintains two separate libraries? Even if the House of Lords and the House of Commons insist on dining, smoking, talking lounging, and writing letters in distinct apartments, might they not condescend, by an appropriate rearrangement of the available accommodation, and an amalgamation of the two catalogues, to draw the books they wish to consult from a common collection; and thus gain a much more perfect library for the same money?

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1928.

"Leave It To P. Smith" was an advice which a character in P. G. Wodehouse's entertaining novel found very convenient.

* * *

Our political high-brows find the advice "Leave it to a Committee" equally excellent. When in a tight corner, leave complex political issues to a Committee. If Committees previously appointed do not send in reports until well after the eleventh hour, they appoint other Committees, and the joke is done. We all say Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai and walk away.

"We have not advanced any further, much valuable time in the country has been lost, not through anybody's fault etc."—Thus Dr. Ansari at the five hours' All-Parties' Conference at Congress House on Saturday. The good Doctor is far too kind in his criticism.

If time has been lost, it is not because it was nobody's fault. It is the fault of some "leaders" who cannot rise above petty communalism, of other "leaders" who imagine that the salubrious air of the Arabian Sea is just at present a necessity to them if they are to preserve their leadership, and of still other "leaders" who are not willing to be led by men whose longer experience and greater suffering in the national cause they profusely acknowledge—on public platforms.

Eavesdropping is despicable business. Opposite Bori Bunder, however, they seem to prize it very highly. The "Times of India" managed to obtain through some back-stair gossip presumably at Manibhuvan that Mahatma Gandhi told the Working Committee of the Congress: "Nobody seems serious about Swaraj."

Whether he said so is doubtful. In one sense, so long as Indians do not obtain Swaraj, they will be accused by their enemies of not being serious about it.

But the "Times of India" must be thinking that at least some Indians are serious about it. Its columns day after day could not, otherwise, have been filled with "prognosis" of splits, and divisions, and quarrels amongst Indian leaders as if the wish were father to the thought. Well, they have not quarrelled. With great good temper they have agreed to harmonise their points of view through a Committee. This sort of thing casts a gloom amongst "friends of India" opposite Bori Bunder, in Service Clubs in India, and amongst Die-Hards in England.

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We are living in an advertising age. One cannot hide his little light under a bushel and hope at the same time to get on in the world. The surest way to success as our "knowing" businessman will say, is to advertise. Blowing one's trumpet as the cynic would unsympathetically say.

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Now coming to think of it, I have a letter before me from a correspondent who has suffered from the epistolary efforts of our modern advertising business.

It is not the fear of advertising that assails him. What has been troubling him most is his little conscience. All the letters he has received are so very solicitous about his welfare and prosperity that he considers it sheer ingratitude to ignore them. He too would have very much liked to advertise, but then the question arises: What is he to advertise?

He does not own any business, and has no hopes of owning one in the near future. And to add to his worries, he is suffering from that malady of maladies, unemployment. What had he better do in the circumstances? He has sent me a bundle of letters received and wants to know my opinion.

A friend of mine suggests that he should advertise for a job, and as the advertising bureaus are so very solicitous about his welfare, ask them to wait for payment till after the job is secured and the first month's salary received.

New Hotel Maid: "The gentleman from No. 14 has fallen over a pail I left in the passage and he is soaked through and through and he is making an awful fuss, and——"

Manager: "Give him a clean towel at once and put down 'one bath' in the bill."

PETER PAN OF POLITICS.

CHURCHILL'S DEVASTATING WIT

Before he left Ascot to go to Harrow young Winston Churchill had made a reputation—he was the naughty boy of the school. At Harrow a housemaster summed him up aptly as "energetic but contemptuous."

The boy makes the man. . . and especially so in Churchill's case, because he has never really grown up. He is the Peter Pan of politics.

Artist, journalist, polo player, soldier and politician, he has packed half-a-dozen lives into his fifty-three years. He has held almost every high political office, save that of Premier. And there is still plenty of time for him to achieve the last, the height of his insatiable ambitions.

Indeed, he might have been Premier before, had he been a better Party man. But he has not been much enamoured of Party since he saw his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, broken on the party wheel, retire from the very post which the son now holds, and died before his time, writes a correspondent in "Ideas."

KNOWS WHAT HE WANTS.

Churchill has taken care not to put himself in a position to be broken on any wheel. He has cultivated a score of interests outside politics.

A freelance by temperament, he has never been a respector of persons. He has never been deterred by his equals or by his superiors. He always feels that he knows better than anybody else. And the amazing thing is that he has generally does know better than anybody else. Time after time his prognostication have proved correct.

He was even right, as a youngster, about his future career. As a schoolboy he came up to London for the Eton-Harrow match. But he didn't go to the match. He went instead to a throat specialist. He wanted an impediment in his speech cured. Why? He himself explains—at the age of twelve! Thus:

"Of course, I'm going into the army first, but then I mean to have a public career. I must be able to pronounce. Imagine my feelings as a minister, getting up to make an important speech and haunted all the time by the idea that I must avoid every word beginning with 's'!"

His escapes from tight corners have been endless. He escaped death by miracle in the Cuban war and in the Boer war. His escape from the Boers reads like a movie-thriller.

He has been called the Peter Pan of politics. But he is really the Douglas Fairbanks—always leaping out of the castle window upon the neck of the guard and fighting down whole troop of cavalry single-handed.

A CLEVER RETORT.

And he has always had, on occasion, a devastating wit. He was seventeen when the then Mr. Edward Carson, dining at the house of Lord Randolph Churchill, asked him: "What do you think of my speech"

"I concluded from it, sir, that the ship of state is struggling in heavy seas," replied the impudent youngster.

Politicians are divided into those who are surprised that Churchill has got a seat in the Cabinet at all, and those who insist that he will one day head a Ministry.

Some say that he can never achieve the Premiership, because he is not a strong enough Party man. But politics are in a fluid state just now. Strange winds are blowing up. The political pilots are apprehensive and perplexed.

It is yet possible that a great and sudden wave will obliterate old landmarks and personalities, and sweep the astonishing Winston Churchill on its foaming crest to the Premiership.

SIR TUKOJI RAO IN FRANCE.

SPLENDID PALACE FOR NEW BRIDE

The special correspondent of the "Englishman" cabled to that journal on Monday:—

The newspapers give remarkable details of the splendours of the Chateau Dhonnebout, near St. Germane-en-Laye, the French home of the ex-Maharaja of Indore, who has gone into residence there with his American wife.

It is stated that £300,000 have been spent on the house, where hundreds of workmen have been employed for the past year. The staff consist of thirty gardeners, and seventy domestics, including thirty French waiters.

The private apartments of the ex-Maharaja's wife are gorgeously fitted with tiny fountains, silk hangings, and beautiful cushions. The Chateau commands a lovely view of Paris.

The ex-Maharaja is also said to have showered jewellery on his bride during his short stay in Paris.

According to the "Petit Parisian" the ex-Maharaja and his wife will shortly proceed to America where the Maharanee intends to carry out a crusade to gain converts to Hinduism.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.